VOLUME 50, NUMBER 7 September 1958

JOURNAL OF Home Economics

LIVING WITH THE CHANGES OF THE SPACE AGE
by Eric Johnston

NATIONAL ISSUES IN EDUCATION TODAY
by John R. Mayor

THE FOOD WE EAT
by E. Neige Todhunter

THE MONEY WE SPEND
by Mabel A. Rollins

ANNUAL MEETING HIGH LIGHTS

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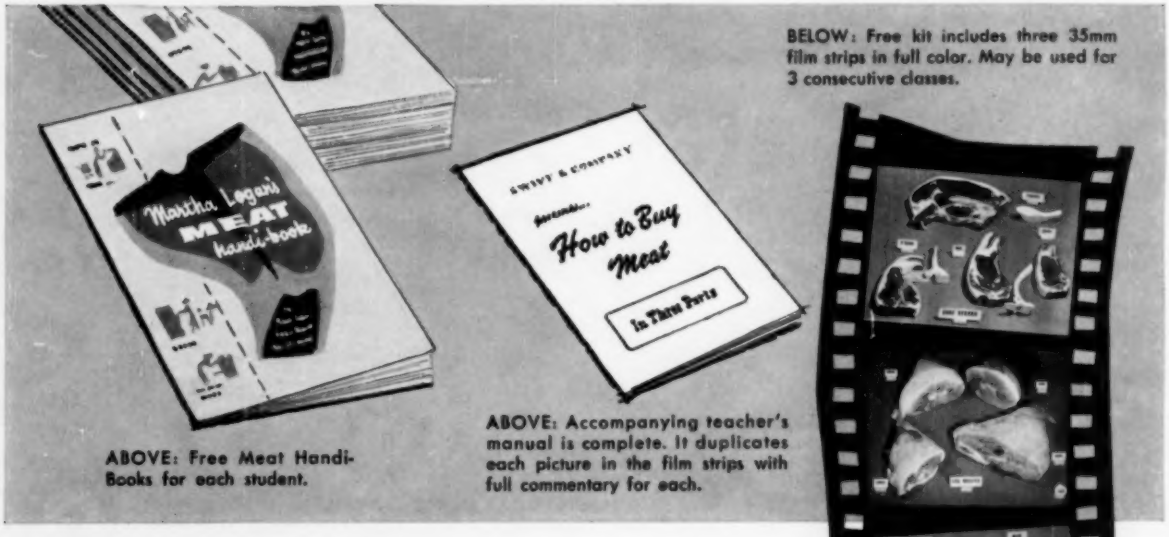

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PART II—How to buy meats that require *more than one hour to prepare*—roasts, pot roasts, meat for stew. Beef, veal, pork and lamb are included. Emphasis is on the large variety of cuts available.

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Made better with Mazola® Corn Oil and Karo® Syrup

You can give your students two big advantages when you teach them to make popcorn and popcorn balls by instructing them to start with Mazola Corn Oil in the pan or popper. Mazola brings out the best flavor—adds real food value to these inexpensive party and snack treats.

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Karo Syrup is wonderful for popcorn balls and an essential in so many homemade candies.

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Quick 'n Easy Popcorn

Heat ⅓ cup MAZOLA Corn Oil and 1 teaspoon salt in heavy 10-inch skillet or 3-quart kettle over medium heat for 3 minutes. Add ½ cup popcorn. Cover, leaving small air space at edge. Shake frequently over medium heat until popping stops. Makes 2 quarts. Do NOT double recipe.

Quick Popcorn Balls

1/4 cup MAZOLA Corn Oil
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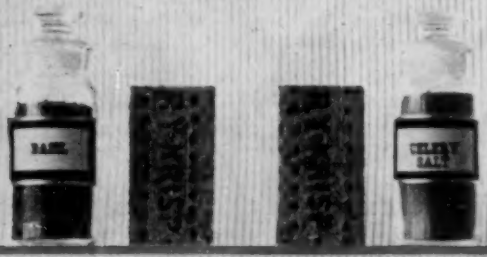
1/2 cup KARO Syrup, Blue Label
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt

Heat MAZOLA Corn Oil in a 4-quart kettle over medium heat for 3 minutes. Add popcorn. Cover, leaving small air space at edge of cover. Shake frequently over medium heat until popping stops. Meanwhile mix together KARO Syrup, sugar and salt. Add to popped corn in kettle and stir constantly over medium heat 3 to 5 minutes or until corn is evenly coated. Form into balls, using as little pressure as possible. Use butter on hands, if desired. Makes 6 popcorn balls about 2½ inches in diameter. Do NOT double recipe.

add spice to your meals with Herb-Krisps



Herb-Krisps can add flavor and fragrance to any meal. They're made easily with whole grain Ry-Krisp and selected herbs. Use Celery Salt-Krisps with soups, salads and main dishes; Basil-Krisps with tomato soup, salads.

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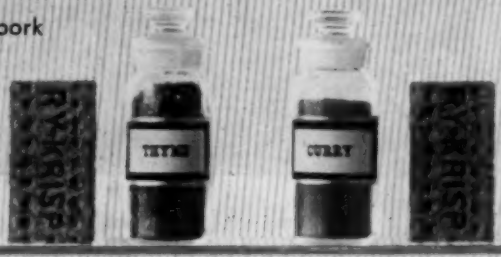
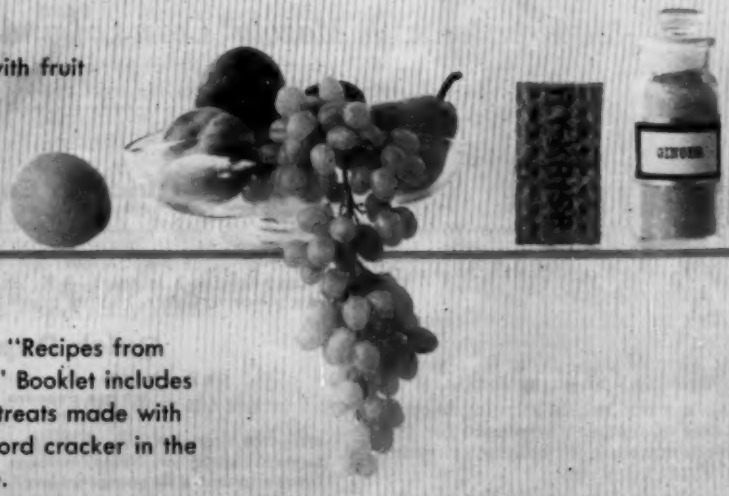


Ginger-Krisps with fruit



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JOURNAL OF *Home Economics*

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

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Volume 50, Number 7

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* *Reprints available at 20 cents each.*

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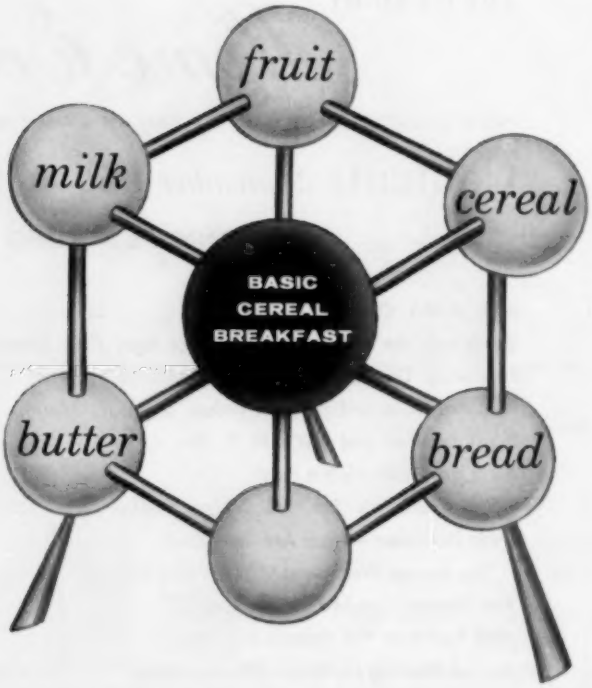

*a quick and lasting energy breakfast** *is a* BETTER BREAKFAST

The fast tempo and strenuous demands of modern life demand quick and lasting food energy. The Iowa Breakfast Blood Sugar Studies proved that a basic cereal and milk breakfast providing about 20 gm. mixed plant and animal protein (cereal and milk) provided quick and lasting energy throughout the early and late morning hours. This quick and lasting energy basic breakfast pattern consists of the following: orange juice, ½ cup; cereal (dry weight), 1 oz.; with whole milk, ½ cup; and sugar, 1 tsp.; bread, white enriched, 2 slices toasted; with butter, 1 tsp.; whole milk, 1 cup, and coffee. It provides, for most adults, about one-fourth of the day's requirements of protein and calories and contributes a good share of essential vitamins and minerals.

*What is meant by "Quick and Lasting Energy"? It is a prompt "lift" due to a quick rise in blood sugar—a lasting "lift" due to the fact that the blood sugar remains up and falls only gradually during the late morning hours. The Iowa Breakfast Studies demonstrated that the basic cereal and milk breakfast provided Quick and Lasting Energy.

FOOD COMES FIRST AT BREAKFAST

At the National Food Conference held in Washington early this year it was reported that about one-half of the population ate inadequate breakfasts. The need for better breakfast eating habits was emphasized. In this 8th September nationwide Better Breakfast Month the Cereal Institute invites you to become a Better Breakfast Booster in your community.

Reference: A Summary of the Iowa Breakfast Studies. Chicago: Cereal Institute, Inc., 1957

CEREAL INSTITUTE, INC., 135 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois

A research and educational endeavor devoted to the betterment of national nutrition

"From Fiction to Fact"—a new teaching guide on menstrual health!

- *Based on discussions with thousands of teachers. Answers to questions most frequently asked.*
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- *A complete teaching guide...28 pages, liberally illustrated with anatomical diagrams. Companion booklet for students "It's Natural—It's Normal."*
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- *Prepared and published by Tampax Incorporated.*

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- Ancient taboos and superstitions, such as the primitive belief that menstruating women had the power to blight crops.
- Interesting historical facts—did you know tampons were used 2000 years ago?
- How to answer questions like: "Why do I feel blue when my period is about to start?" "How should I act on a date when I have my period?" "Why do some people have cramps?" "What about swimming, bathing and shampooing during menstruation?"
- The actual physiology of menstruation—how the cycle is controlled by hormones, and why it varies for each woman.
- What the menopause is, and how an informed, healthy attitude about it can relate to the student's own mother.
- Plus many more facts to help you make your discussions more interesting, more informative.

"From Fiction to Fact" is offered to all who are helping girls grow into healthy womanhood—send now for your free copy.

TAMPAX INCORPORATED, 161 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. JH-58-C

Please send me the free material: New teaching guide, "From Fiction to Fact" and booklet for students, "It's Natural—It's Normal" with order card for additional free supply.

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From Armour

New, easy way to plan and present a complete study of fresh meats

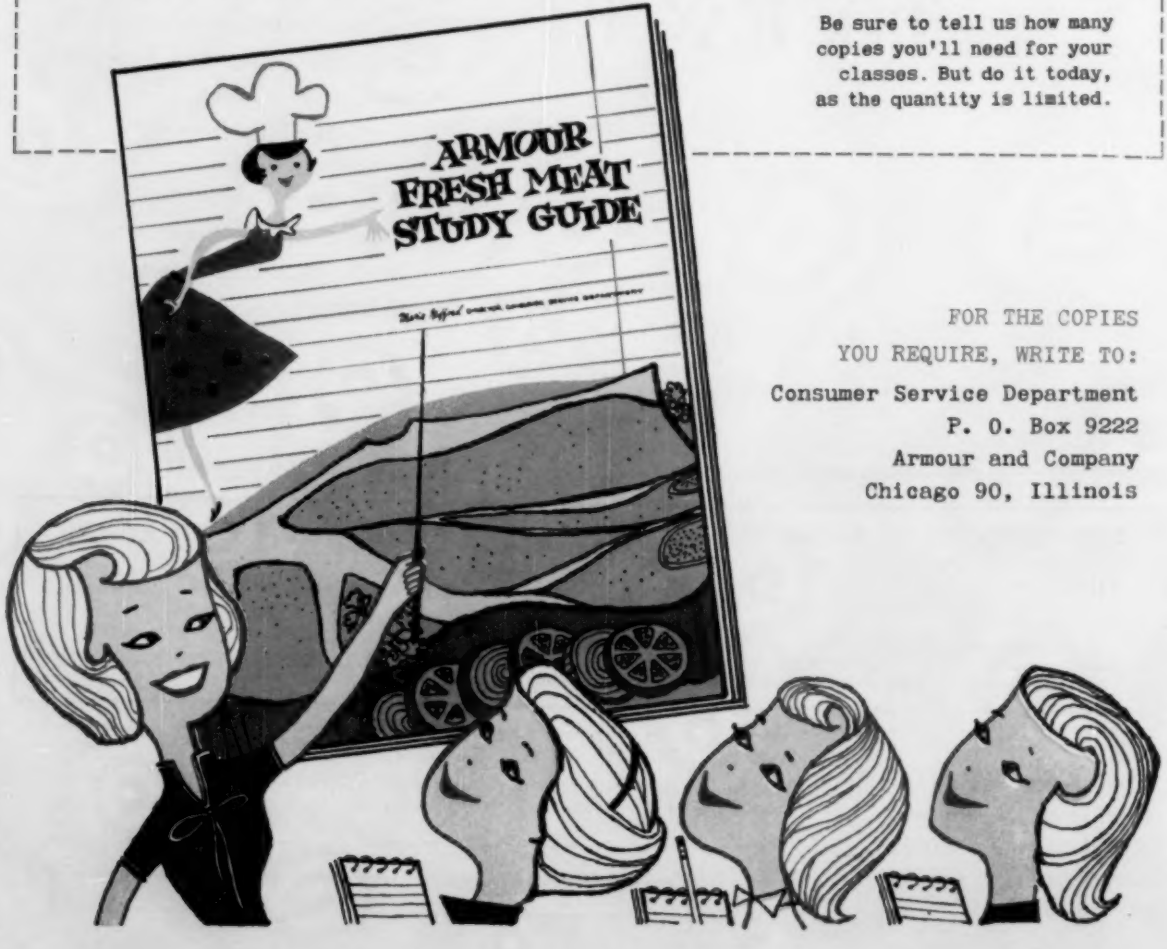
Up to date, authoritative, the ARMOUR FRESH MEAT STUDY GUIDE gives you all the information you need to prepare a study program covering fresh meats—the basic family food.

Organized into sections for easy reference, this 16-page, fully illustrated booklet will prove a valuable and useful text for your food classes. Or it can be used as the basis for a more comprehensive study.

For example, it includes four meat charts showing how to recognize more than 50 retail cuts of beef, veal, lamb and pork. Government inspection, grading, branding, aging—and how to tell the quality of meat through its conformation, "marbling" and "finish"—are fully explained.

The booklet also gives all the latest information about cooking fresh meats—covers the many variations of the two basic cooking methods. A chart of cooking times and temperatures for every cut and weight of meat is included. You'll find information here, too, about handling and cooking frozen meats, as well as how to store fresh meats—in refrigerator or freezer.

Be sure to tell us how many copies you'll need for your classes. But do it today, as the quantity is limited.



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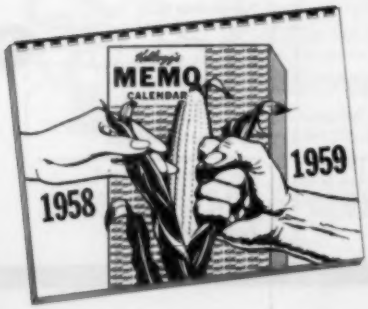
adj. (L. *nutricius, nutritius,* fr. *nutrix, -icis*) nourishing, promoting growth and well being, that which provides vitamins, minerals and other essential food values. *Example:* Kellogg's Rice Krispies, or any of the other Kellogg's cereals.

Note to teachers: Do all your students know that every Kellogg's cereal provides whole grain amounts of thiamine, niacin and iron? And that a delicious basic cereal breakfast can be prepared and served in just 10 minutes! Perhaps you'll want to remind them of this the next time you talk about breakfast menu planning!



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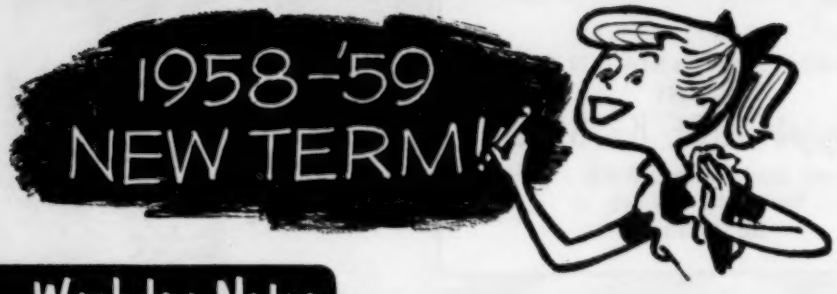

Tide Washday Notes bring you a whole new series of teaching aids on tested laundry techniques . . . and will feature care of "wash and wear."

Everyone's talking about "wash and wear" —and we're going to talk about it, too! This year's series of Washday Notes will bring you all the latest and best techniques on the care of "wash and wear." How to keep white nylon white, how to keep your "wash and wear" dresses bright and fresh, your slacks, shorts, playclothes sparkling—even how to keep "wash and wear" suits looking like new! And you can order the whole wonderful series in advance! Use the order blank below to order the new "wash and wear" series and any past Washday Notes you may be missing. They will be mailed to you free of cost.

FREE—ORDER IN ADVANCE WHOLE NEW "WASH AND WEAR" SERIES!

CHECK HERE FOR ENTIRE "WASH AND WEAR" SERIES (SPECIFY QUANTITY). ☐ Use order blank to get complete sets for your whole class.

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Tide Washday Notes #8 ☐ Pre-Treating . . . Important Step in Automatic-Washer Care.

Tide Washday Notes #9 ☐ Correct Water Temperatures for Automatic Washing.

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Tide Washday Notes #12 ☐ Follow the 5 Basic Principles with Your Automatic Washer and Modern Detergent.

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Tide Washday Notes #18 ☐ Bring New Bloom to Draperies and Slip Covers. How to Give Them Automatic-Washing Care.

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Tide Washday Notes #19

EVERYTHING THAT'S "WASH AND WEAR" RESPONDS TO AUTOMATIC-WASHING CARE

First what is "wash and wear"?

"Wash and wear" means those garments that can be worn, washed, and worn again with little or no ironing. All known fibers—synthetic and natural—may be used in "wash and wear" fabrics. Cotton, linen, and rayon, when treated with a resin finish; wool, combined with one or more synthetic fibers. Such synthetic fibers as Acrilan*, Arnel*, Dacron*, nylon, Orlon* may be used alone or combined with one or more natural fibers.

The way a garment is made is important. Puckered seams may pucker more when washed. Paddings, facings, trimmings must be washable, colorfast and shrinkage-controlled so check before you buy!

General care of "wash and wear"

Sort clothes carefully, checking colorfastness. Pretreat heavily soiled areas by wetting, sprinkling with Tide, and rubbing between hands or brushing with a soft brush.

Select right water temperature. To minimize wrinkling and preserve the resin finishes applied to cottons and rayons, warm water (100°F.-110°F.) is recommended. Hotter water (120°F.-140°F.) may be necessary if garments are heavily soiled.

Select washing action—use "Wash and Wear" or Fine Fabric cycle. Allow 2 to 4 mins. for delicate items, 4 to 6 mins. for sturdy "wash and wear." If a slow speed spin is not available on your automatic washer, eliminate final spin or shorten it to about one minute (just enough to empty water in machine). The more spinning or wringing—the more wrinkles.

Use right amount and right kind of washing product—an all-purpose sudsing detergent like Tide will give the best possible cleaning results.

Drying—remove garments from the dryer as soon as dry and hang on hangers. If you do not have a dryer, remove garments from washer, hang on plastic hangers to drip-dry.

*Registered trade-marks: Acrilan—Chemstrand's Registered Trade-mark for its acrylic fiber, Arnel—Celanese Corporation Registered Trade-mark for textile fiber, Dacron and Orlon—Du Pont Company's Registered Trade-marks for polyester and acrylic fibers.

TIDE GUIDE FOR "WASH AND WEAR"

(Top-Loading Automatic or Wringer Washer)

	WASH TEMP.	RINSE TEMP.	WASHING† CYCLE	SPIN††	AMOUNT OF DETERGENT
Sturdy white and colorfast "wash and wear"	100°F. to 110°F.	cold	4-6 mins.	Reduce to 1-2 mins. or eliminate	As a general rule—start with 1½ cups of a sudsing detergent like Tide. For heavily soiled items or in hard water, use more.
Delicate "wash and wear"	100°F.	cold	2-4 mins.		
Heavily Soiled "wash and wear"	120°F. to 140°F.	cold	6-8 mins.		

†If a "Wash and Wear" or Fine Fabric cycle is available, use it. ††If slow speed spin is available, use it for all "wash and wear."

Tide is perfect for modern washing methods. That's why the makers of 25 automatics pack New Tide in each of their new top-loading machines.

This is the nineteenth of a series of Tide Washday Notes. Clip it for reference. For reprints (and previous Washday Notes), punched for standard notebooks, write Tide, Procter & Gamble, Department S., Box 296, Cincinnati 1, Ohio.

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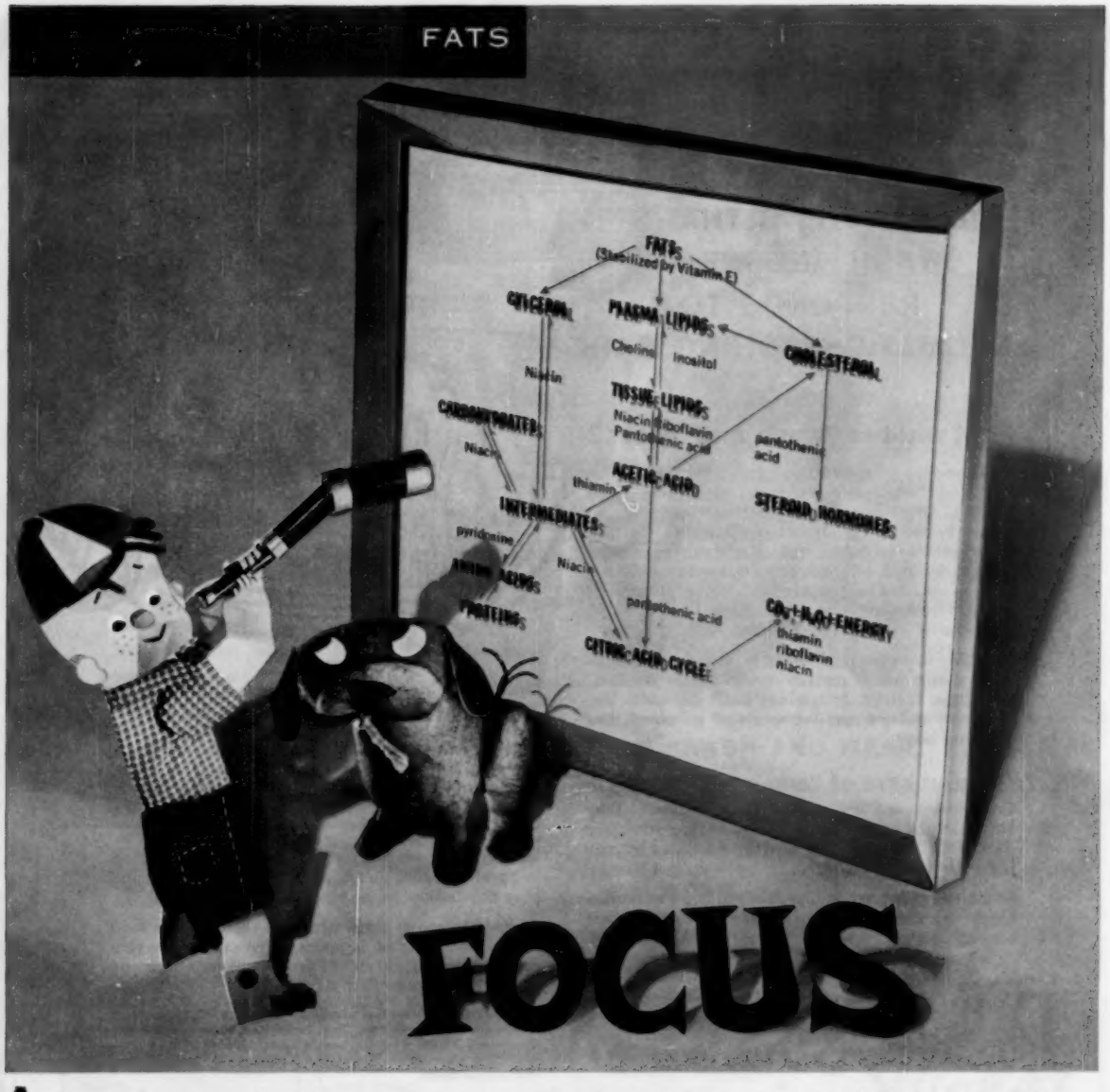

Acetic acid . . . a fatty acid . . . plays a central role in the interaction of nutrients required for synthesis of body tissues . . . maintenance of body warmth . . . and performance of work.

Fats, carbohydrates and proteins all contribute to the metabolic pool of acetic acid which can then be oxidized to carbon dioxide and water with release of energy for body use . . . or can be used for the synthesis of body substances such as cholesterol . . . hormones . . . tissue proteins . . . and fat for storage depots.

Vitamins, minerals and proteins in enzyme systems cooperate to sever or join the chemical entities which make up functioning body tissues and yield energy as needed:

Vitamin E protects fats from undesirable oxidation . . . Choline aids the transfer of lipid material from blood to tissues . . . Niacin, riboflavin and pantothenic acid help change tissue lipids to acetic acid and thence to cholesterol and steroid hormones . . . or to tissue proteins . . . or to blood glucose . . . or to energy . . . Thiamine, riboflavin and niacin function in enzymes which release energy from fats, carbohydrates and proteins . . . Pyridoxine is necessary for synthesis of amino acids and body proteins.

The vitamins cannot perform their appointed roles unless joined with proteins of highly specific nature. They require the presence of specific minerals such as magnesium and copper . . . and the cooperative chemical participation of phosphorous.

Fat, as present in foods and used in meal preparation, contributes to the pleasure of eating . . . and to all body substance.

The nutritional statements made in this advertisement have been reviewed by the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association and found consistent with current authoritative medical opinion.

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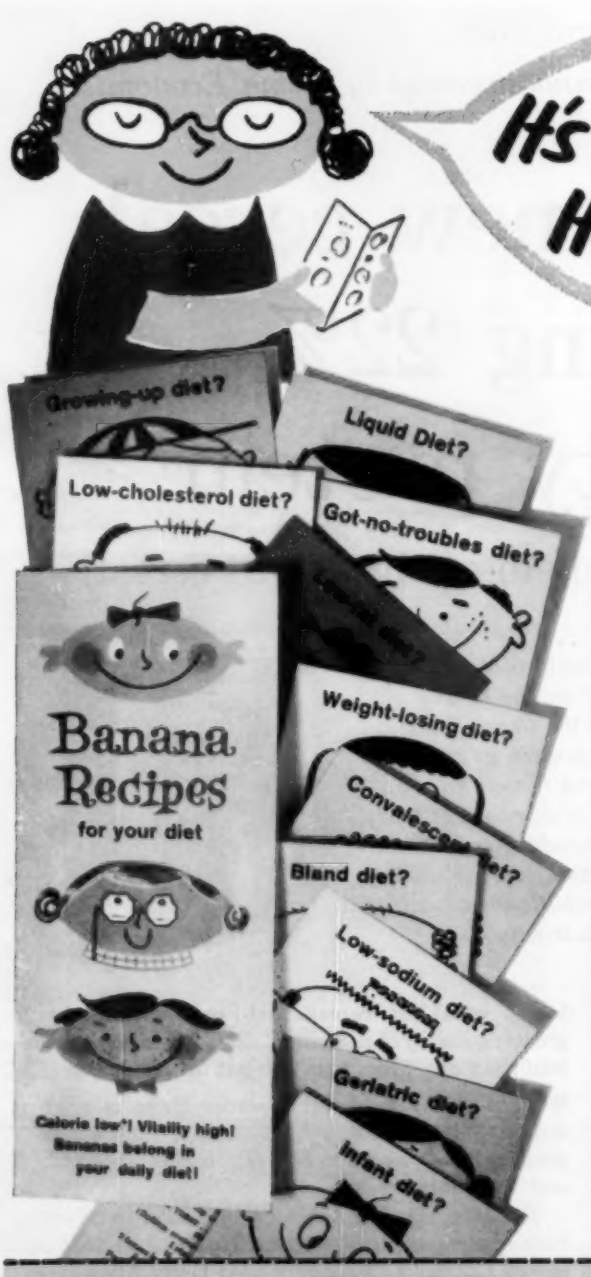

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*Calorie low! Only 88 calories in a medium banana, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Fruits as a class are low in calories, and bananas are a particularly low-calorie food because they may be eaten straight from the peel with no high-calorie extras added.

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From Betty Crocker of General Mills:

A Nutritional Announcement to Home Economists

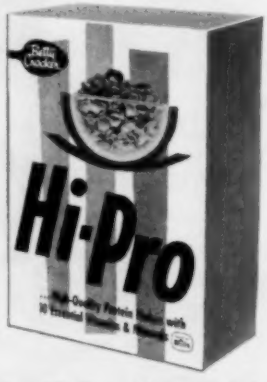
Hi-Pro ... A new cereal containing 22% high-quality protein!

(More than any other ready-to-eat breakfast cereal)

To have high quality, protein must contain the eight essential amino acids (Tryptophan, Lysine, Methionine, Threonine, Phenylalanine, Leucine, Isoleucine and Valine) in the right proportions. To quote the National Research Council's "Recommended Daily Allowances":

"The nutritive value of proteins is primarily dependent on the amino acid composition, and the lower biological value of vegetable protein as compared with animal protein is well known.

"The inclusion of a variety of foods, and especially products of animal origin, in the diet assures a satisfactory amino acid distribution as well as sources of other nutrients."



Animal and Vegetable Protein Combined in Hi-Pro. After years of scientific research General Mills has now combined animal and vegetable protein in a ready-to-eat breakfast cereal, Hi-Pro. This protein combination gives the satisfactory amino acid distribution recommended by the National Research Council.

It is this combination of animal and vegetable protein which makes Hi-Pro such an excellent source of high-quality protein. (Other high-quality protein foods are milk, eggs, meat, cheese, and fish.)

Animal Protein is supplied by Addition of Milk Protein, Casein. Cereal (vegetable) proteins tend to be lower in certain essential amino acids, particularly lysine, while animal proteins tend to be higher in this amino acid. By including generous amounts of the milk protein (casein), in Hi-Pro cereal, the balanced distribution of amino acids is achieved.

Hi-Pro Leads All Other Cereals in Quality of Protein. With animal and vegetable proteins combined as they are in Hi-Pro, the *quality* of the protein in this new cereal exceeds that which is present in other ready-to-eat breakfast cereals. Hi-Pro also contains a greater *quantity* of protein . . . 22%. This is more protein than any other ready-to-eat breakfast cereal.

Why was Hi-Pro developed? Because there is a great nutritional need for a high-quality, high-quantity protein cereal . . . a cereal which combines animal and vegetable protein.

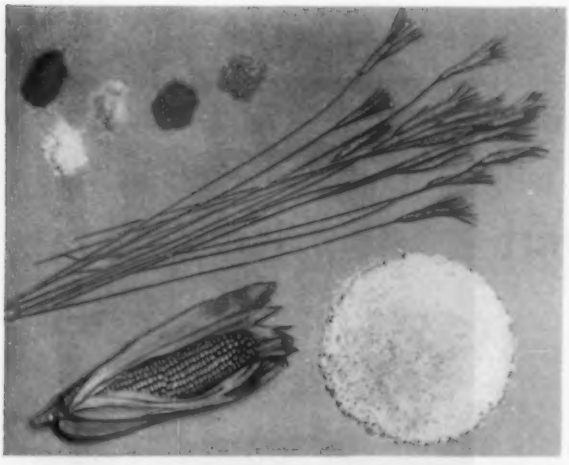
The importance of this combination in effecting high-quality protein is cited in the National Research Council's "Recommended Daily Allowances" quoted at the beginning of this article.

With these facts in mind, General Mills has long contributed towards special nutrition studies and workshops. Much emphasis has been placed on breakfast studies, for it is this meal which is most often lacking in nutritional benefits.

An easy and appetizing way to supply a sufficient quantity of high-quality protein at breakfast is a major nutritional advance.
Hi-Pro is an important contribution to this progress in nutrition.

General Mills

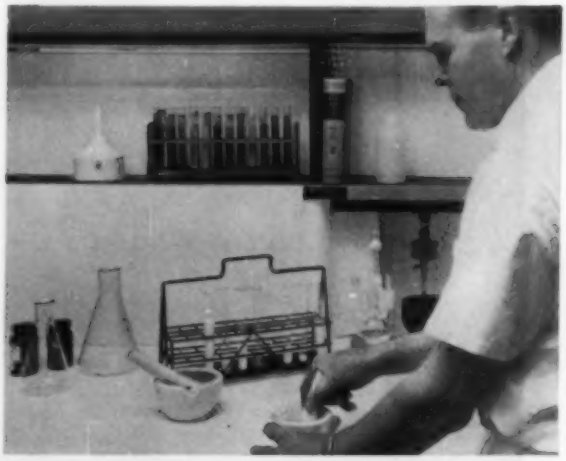
Hi Pro is distributed now in the states east of the Rocky Mountains and will be coming soon to all areas.



1. What is Hi-Pro? A new breakfast cereal combining animal and vegetable protein, to make it an excellent source of high-quality protein. It is a blend of rice, corn and wheat with generous amounts of milk protein (casein), wheat germ, wheat gluten, and yeast.

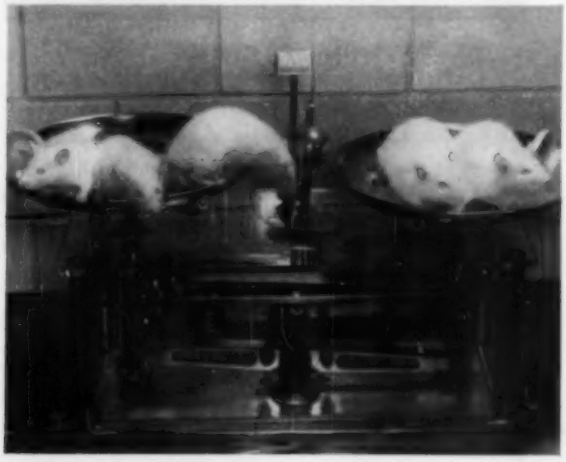
2. What Does Hi-Pro Look Like? Hi-Pro flakes are light golden wheat color. They are very thin, crisp and crinkly. Consumer taste tests indicate Hi-Pro is an all around good-tasting cereal.

3. What About Mineral Content? A one-ounce serving of Hi-Pro furnishes ⅓ the daily adult requirement of iron. In Hi-Pro, calcium and phosphorus are combined in better balance than normally exists in most cereals. Also, these minerals have been increased so their contribution to the diet is greater than in most cereals.



4. What About Vitamins in Hi-Pro? A breakfast of Hi-Pro furnishes ⅓ the adult daily requirement of the following vitamins: B_1, B_2, Niacin, Vitamin D and Vitamin C plus ⅓ of the estimated daily requirements of Vitamins B_6 and Vitamin B_{12}. Vitamins are a necessary factor in food utilization, as they help in protein assimilation.

5. What is the Proportion of Animal and Vegetable Protein in Hi-Pro? The ratio of these proteins is about 50-50. By adding the milk protein (casein), animal protein is supplied. This addition brings the eight essential amino acids into balanced distribution as recommended by the National Research Council.



6. What do Protein Feeding Experiments Prove? Rat feeding experiments show the importance of protein quality in foods. On a diet of high-quality protein foods, animal growth and weight gain is excellent. Animals existing on a diet of lower quality protein (note rats on left) do not fare as well.

New AHEA Officers

Olga P. Brucher

President, 1958–60

Miss Brucher is dean of the College of Home Economics at the University of Rhode Island in Kingston. She was the recording secretary of the Association in 1945-47 and a vice-president for the years 1949-52. In the latter position she was program chairman of the annual meeting in Atlantic City.

As she begins her term of office, Miss Brucher says: "It is indeed a challenge to accept the presidency of an organization which, because of the nature of the profession it represents, is destined to play a role of ever-increasing force for the welfare of the world's families. I accept this honor with both humility and pride."

Helen R. LeBaron

Vice-President, 1958–61

Dr. LeBaron is dean of the division of home economics at Iowa State College. She is a former chairman of the home economics division of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities.

Florence W. Low

Treasurer, 1958–60

Mrs. Low is head of the department of home economics at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and has just completed a term as chairman of the Extension Service section of AHEA.

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49TH ANNUAL MEETING ISSUE

Living with the Changes of the Space Age

Eric Johnston

Mr. Johnston is president of the Motion Picture Association of America. This article is based on his keynote address to the opening general session of the 49th annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association in Philadelphia on June 24.

THE theme of the opening session of this annual meeting is "Living with the Changes of the Space Age." Your program committee suggested that I deal with this theme in both its international aspects and in terms of the forces shaping our own country in this jet-propelled age. This is such a broad canvas that I'll be happy if I can make a few telling brush strokes.

There is no denying that this is an era of change, a time in which the only thing fixed and certain appears to be change itself. But it seems to me that before we take off in rockets for distant lands or distant worlds, we had best look to our own rocket plant at home. We need to be sure that our vehicle is in first-class working order, that there are no defective components before we go off on our voyages.

It seems to me that we can hardly expect to exert a farsighted and decisive role in the world today unless we are sound and healthy at home. I think we need to look inward, at home, before we look outward, away from home.

And if we look inward, I think there are perhaps two trends in our American society that need attention. To my mind, they are alarming trends. They need the attention of us all. And unless we deal with these trends, we cannot go forward in this new age with boldness and sureness and wisdom. We are far more likely to stumble in vacillation, indecisiveness, uncertainty.

Now, without further preliminaries, let me get to the point. The first trend, the first defect I have in mind is the sapping weakness of conformity in America today.

The second is the accelerating trend toward concentration in American economic and political life, the growing pattern of giantism in all phases of our society.

When I talk of conformity, I am not speaking of the blossoming in our land of multitudes of sack dresses and chemises. In fact, I am not even commenting on that subject. Nor am I thinking about uniforms of blue jeans and sneakers and bobby sox on our sons and daughters, nor of the slavish devotion of us males to identical standards of dress. To me, conformity is something deeper and more meaningful.

I'm thinking not of a condition of the clothes, but a condition of the spirit, a quality of the mind. It is in the way we think about the world we inhabit, the way we observe facts, the way we inquire into the *why* of things, not merely the *so what* of things.

What, then, are the symptoms of conformity, the manifestation of what has been called a tyranny of the majority?

Take the stage, the screen. From many places, we hear the strident cry that "You can't say that! . . . You can't show that!" In my own industry, the motion picture, this cry resounds today in many states, and it is growing increasingly shrill. Nor are the films alone in hearing this voice of the censor.

Take books. How often have we picked up our newspapers to read that some of the greatest authors of our time have been put under a ban because of what they wrote? What sort of society is it that will raid a book store or condemn as public enemies such men as Hemingway and Faulkner, O'Hara and Steinbeck, Joyce and O'Neill?

And take our schools. Think of the drive toward safe schools for our children. Safe schools! What can they mean? A school where independent

thinking is an offense, where dissent and protest are throttled, where the inquiring mind is greeted by the "Off Limits" sign? That isn't a "safe" school. That's a mausoleum.

And it won't help much, I submit, to say that these are isolated instances, that they happen only occasionally, that they are not every-week and every-day and every-hour occurrences in this country. But they do happen and they happen too often. Far more often than any free nation should tolerate.

Can anyone think that this voice of the censor is the voice of a sound, a vigorous democracy, of a democracy unafraid of itself? Can anyone think that this serves the First Amendment of our Constitution with anything but deception? There is no liberty for which man has fought harder than the right to speak, to write, to think, to learn.

And yet today there is an acquiescence, an acceptance of censorship in this land that would have appalled our ancestors. True, there are lonely voices raised against it. But, instead of lonely voices, there ought to be red-hot indignation against this marauding, conforming enemy of our freedoms.

Conformity a Peril

If we lie down under the steamroller of conformity, we will surely be flattened. That will be the end of America as a great nation—perhaps even as a big nation. For unless this trend is reversed, the United States can become a second-class nation of second-class people.

In a free society, conformity is always a peril and a threat. But today, in this jet age, it is especially perilous and destructive. I would like to explain why this is so.

Today we are engaged in a world contest with a power that enshrines conformity, that holds up conformity as a great ideal, convinced that the society of slaves will crush the society of free men and thereby take over the world.

For us, for our country, the overriding issue is whether the slave nation, based on conformity, can isolate and penetrate the free nation, founded on the principle of nonconformity.

It is whether free men, exercising their freedom, will stand firm against the robot men of communism.

It is whether the United States and the free world or the Soviet Union and its enslaved world will ultimately win the battle for survival.

This, I repeat, is today's overriding domestic issue.

Increasing Concentration

And now let me turn to the second area where we need to be alert and vigilant about our freedoms. This is the trend toward increasing economic and political concentration in America today. There are some who say that women aren't interested in economics—except possibly home economics. The opposite seems nearer the truth to me.

The economics I shall talk about affects every home, every household, every family. It affects our destiny as a country.

You don't have to be old enough to try to conceal your age to remember the day when you went to the corner grocery owned by your next-door neighbor, or to the drugstore owned by the family down the street. In those days, the department stores downtown were owned by local people. So were the local newspapers and most other businesses. The ambition of young people then was to go into business for themselves. How different the pattern is today!

None knows this better than women. You buy your food in chain food markets, your drugs in chain drugstores, the toys and the clothes for your children in chain department stores. Among young people there is no longer the great common drive to go into business for oneself. Most young people seem to be seeking safe, secure jobs on the lifelong payrolls of giant enterprises, private and governmental.

In thinking of my remarks to your annual meeting, I put together a few facts and figures. They illuminate the story of economic giantism in our land.

First, let's look at the business picture. Last year, 1957, there were 900 mergers—so-called "significant" mergers—of American companies and corporations. It was the highest number of mergers in our business history. And last year there were also 13,739 small business failures. This, too, was an all-time high.

This pattern of concentration, this rise in the prestige and power of bigness, is no less true of labor than of business. This should not surprise us. Big Labor is the natural child of Big Business, the inevitable response to large-scale enterprise and production. In labor, as in business, the figures show a rapid acceleration of concentrated power.

In 1939, United States' trade unions numbered 8,890,000 members. In 1948, their rolls had risen to 14,319,000. And by 1957, they had climbed to 18,477,000. This is an increase of more than 100 per cent in less than 20 years!

In agriculture, the pattern of bigness and concen-

tration is also under way. Within the past decade, the number of farms in the United States has decreased from 5,804,000 in 1948 to 4,964,000 in 1956.

The only upward trend in recent years was the trend toward large-scale farming—farms grossing $25,000 annually or more. In 1944, there were 91,000 farms on this level of productivity. By 1954, their number had climbed to 134,000.

But nowhere is the trend toward bigness more evident than in government—at federal and at state and at local levels. How many of us can remember when our annual federal budget was a mere $33 billion? That relatively modest budget was only ten years ago, back in 1948. Today, a decade later, our budget for 1958 has soared to $72 billion—the highest peacetime budget in history.

Where funds so great are concentrated, so are people. Within the past ten years, government at all levels has grown bigger. In 1947, federal civilian employees numbered 1,892,000 and state and local government employees counted 3,582,000.

In 1957, the federal civilian rolls had risen to 2,210,000—and state and local employees had climbed to 5,129,000. This makes a total of 7,339,000 persons on public payrolls in the United States.

Statistics do not preach lessons, but they can shed light. And from these statistics, isn't it obviously clear that we have come to an era in which greater and greater power is concentrated in fewer and fewer hands, that the pattern of bigness is accelerating in every aspect of our economic life?

Now I, for one, do not decry power as such, or bigness as such. Nor do I contend that this trend toward increasing concentration is all bad for the United States.

Denouncing bigness because it is big is just as foolish as praising smallness because it is small.

In itself, bigness is not an evil. From our assembly line, from mass production which spawned this pattern of bigness, we have clearly gained immeasurable benefits. There's no possible doubt about that.

We eat better and dress better and live better today. We work for higher wages in fewer hours and with less drudgery—and with more opportunities for work. We share the fruits of our labor more equitably than ever before, and we have narrowed the economic extremes that have plagued nations for centuries—the extremes of great wealth and grinding poverty.

Now these are all positive benefits. Most of them have come directly from concentrated economic enterprise—from the efficiency and high productivity that bigness is designed to achieve. And if this is so, then why should we be concerned about galloping concentration? Shouldn't we seek more and better of the same in the years ahead?

In my judgment, the problem is a matter of awareness . . . of knowing precisely what it is we wish to do. In recent years, scores of studies have been made both inside and outside of government. Some have dealt with the problems of small business. Others have dealt with aspects of big business.

But what is lacking in all these studies is an awareness of the whole problem—its full size and weight and consequence, and with all the pieces fitted together. And until we have this full awareness, we will be much like the blind men who sought to describe the elephant in terms of its trunk, or its legs, or its tail.

Our problem can neither be faced nor solved by dealing with particular segments of it, nor solved haphazardly, nor in a piecemeal way. Nor can we afford to let it be resolved by default, however easy it may seem to do nothing. As you increase economic concentration, you inevitably remove some freedoms. Specifically, I think the problem must be examined and studied and debated throughout our country and by all of our people.

I think it should be examined and studied in our business and labor and farm organizations . . . in your organization.

It should be examined and studied in our schools and universities and research organizations.

It should be examined and studied in our Congress and in our state capitals.

And it should be studied now.

In our times, we have had great national debates on thorny, perplexing problems. That is how we have solved them. I think this is a subject for such a great national debate.

Out of this debate we will find, I am sure, the means to maintain our vigor and vitality . . . the means to preserve our freedom of enterprise—which is merely another way of saying the freedom of man. And by preserving our freedoms today, we shall pass them on strong and unimpaired to the generations that follow us.

On the World Scene[1]

On the world scene, we often find ourselves so engrossed by the problems created by the bipolarization of the world that we fail to recognize the

[1] This section includes the high points of Mr. Johnston's impromptu remarks on the world situation.

revolution that is taking place in the world. I refer to the social release of peoples, the dissolution of colonial rule, and the emergence of newly independent nations. Some 20 new nations have come into existence as independent states since the end of World War II. Several of these new states are in Africa—the continent that I regard as the frontier of the 21st Century.

It is no longer possible to survive the use of force in the world. We must find a way to ensure the elimination of force as an instrument of policy and to learn how to get along in a world where one can't use force. Economically, even the threat of force places a terrific burden upon us. For example, our defense expenditures are running to something like a third of a trillion dollars. In part, we are buying time with this expenditure—but we should attempt to solve the problems that cause us to have to buy time.

We must also understand the competitive situation that exists in the world today as a result of the bipolarization I mentioned earlier. This situation will continue to exist throughout our lifetimes. Some of the competitive tacks that the Russians are using include military, economic warfare, and the disruption of trade.

Our foreign aid is of major importance to ourselves and to all the free world, but I believe that it should be in the form of loans, not gifts, and it should stimulate private enterprise in the countries where the aid is received.

Fundamentally, our efforts should be devoted to securing stability in the world in order that out of that stability we may have peace.

Conference on Teaching Financial Management

The conference on "Use of Family Expenditure and Related Data in Teaching Financial Management," arranged by the family economics–home management section of AHEA, was held in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, on June 29 and 30. The conference brought together 42 persons from the professional areas of extension, social welfare, college teaching, and research.

Emma Holmes, Lucile Ketchum, and Christine Hillman drew upon experiences they had had to report the kinds of questions families ask about financial management and the kinds of help needed. Ruth Honey and Louise Young discussed jointly how they had used expenditure data in teaching financial management.

Four reports were given on specific problems in making expenditure data more useful to families. Richard Morse gave his views on the most useful types of classifiers, such as income and stage in the family life cycle. Alice Hanson Jones discussed the types of reporting units used in family expenditure studies—such as the household, the economic family, the spending unit—the reasons for their choice and problems in using them. Margaret Brew reported on the need for and uses of summary descriptive measures—such as the mean and the median—and problems in the use of percentage distributions of expenditures. Jean Pennock discussed methods of adjusting expenditure data to current prices, using price indexes.

Virginia Britton, Ruth Hayes, Josephine Kremer, and Edith Taittonen reviewed their experiences in using prepared budgets, such as the City Worker's Family Budget, the Heller budgets, and the New York City budget standard for social agencies, in teaching financial management. They also discussed some of the precautions that must be taken in presenting prepared budgets to families.

Brief reports were given on recent research in the area of financial management by Emma Holmes, Sarah Manning, Jean Pennock, Margaret Reid, and Helen Wells. The conference was summarized by Ruth Bonde and Gwen Bymers.

Conference proceedings are (or will soon be) available at AHEA headquarters for $2 per copy.

MARGARET L. BREW and CHRISTINE NEWARK, *Co-chairmen*

Reviewing Our Orbit

Beatrice Paolucci

Dr. Paolucci is a member of the AHEA philosophy and objectives committee and appeared on the opening session of the 1958 annual meeting as a member of that committee. Her talk was based on the tentative report of the committee. It is reproduced here to encourage all AHEA members to think about home economics and its philosophy for the next half century. Dr. Paolucci, who has been on the faculty of the School of Home Economics of the Ohio State University for the past year, is returning to Michigan State University this fall as an assistant professor in the College of Home Economics.

NEARLY one-half century ago the home economics satellite was placed in orbit. The launching point was Lake Placid; the chief designers were Mrs. Ellen H. Richards and her crew of farseeing men and women who believed that knowledge and understanding of the basic needs of families should be acquired and that this knowledge should be directed toward implementing changes that would result in improved family well-being. The purposes of home economics were summarized by Mrs. Richards in her statement that:

HOME ECONOMICS STANDS FOR:

The ideal home life for today unhampered by the traditions of the past.
The utilization of all the resources of modern science to improve the home life.
The freedom of the home from the dominance of things and their due subordination to ideals.
The simplicity in material surroundings which will most free the spirit for the more important and permanent interests of the home and of society.[1]

This backward glimpse into the original purposes of home economics has served as a guideline for the AHEA committee on philosophy and objectives as it has attempted to evaluate the past of our profession and spearhead a calculated prediction of its future.

Today we are in the process of reviewing that orbit which the home economics satellite might take in the next 50 years. Basically our satellite remains much the same. The family remains as the center of our universe—*it is the pivot point without which we have neither purpose nor destiny.*

Our satellite must be so constructed that it continues to provide the foundation for programs of education and social action. It must apply the findings from its creative research, as well as that of allied disciplines, toward illuminating and alleviating blocks to family well-being. To keep in tune, the home economics satellite must be in an orbit that remains near enough to families so that it can realistically analyze their needs—both immediate and potential—and, in light of these, synthesize information, knowledge, and skill which will effect a positive stimulus for helping families to realize their potential.

Since the early 1900's a number of disturbances have occurred in the center of our universe, the family, which seem to necessitate a change in our orbit. These major socioeconomic changes have been identified by the committee as:

1. *Changes in the social setting for family life*

There is an increased interdependence of families. Local, intimate, social groups tend to be replaced by larger and less personal ones. People have become more prone to "follow the crowd" instead of charting their own course. A general feeling of insecurity seems prevalent.

2. *Changes in the family, its function and roles, and in the responsibilities of its members*

The family is less significant as a production unit. Awareness of the importance of the affectional function has increased . . . the family has greater responsibility for the emotional security and stability of all its members, adults as well as children, because of increased feelings of insecurity. Changes in women's roles, responsibilities, and interests are numerous. Men increasingly participate in child care and guidance and other aspects of homemaking. Increasingly the whole family shares in the decision-making that directly affects the family.

3. *Changes in income levels, sources of family income, and earners' occupations*

More women are working; there has been a rise in real income; concurrently wants have increased.

[1] "Mrs. Richards' Creed." See *The AHEA Saga* by KETURAH E. BALDWIN. Washington, D. C.: American Home Economics Association, 1949, p. 17.

4. *Changes in manner of living, including more ample and varied consumption; increased leisure*

Material well-being has more than trebled because of such developments as increased health, recreational, and educational services provided by the government and new and improved products and services made available by business. Opportunity for discretionary spending, and hence need for wise selection, has increased. Opportunity now exists for choice in the uses of time by a large part of the population.

5. *Changes in retail markets, in market offerings, and in consumers' buying practices*

Notable here are an increased variety of commodities and services offered for sale; increased efforts by vendors to influence consumers' purchases; changes in buying practices.

6. *Increased public and government interest in well-being and in high-level consumption*

There is increased awareness that the relatively high living attained by our people helps to safeguard our democratic institutions and way of life and that the country's economic well-being is dependent upon maintaining high levels of consumption.

7. *Changes in population and in place of residence*

Populations have increased; families are highly mobile. There is a lengthened life span with an increased proportion of the population in the older groups; increased likelihood that wives will outlive their husbands and have responsibilities for property management.

Changes May Be Needed

To meet the challenge of these changes, our profession might seriously weigh possibilities for these kinds of changes in our orbit:

1. There is an increased demand for emphasis on the fundamental abilities of creating and maintaining satisfying interpersonal relations and using human and nonhuman resources effectively for reaching sound decisions through deliberating possible courses of action. This emphasis on the intellectual, interpersonal, and managerial aspects of home economics reflects the impact of social change.
2. An increase in one aspect necessitates a decrease in other aspects—might we consider radically decreasing emphasis in the "how to do it" skills?
3. There is need for change in the preparation of our professional workers. In this area we need to examine critically the possibilities for liberalizing the education of the professional home economist. This might well mean more courses outside the field of home economics with the resultant decrease in number of home economics requirements.

   Since the home economist works with a variety of kinds of families she needs to have experience at the preprofessional level with different kinds of families. College classes might examine the possibility of providing real contacts with families. The home economist must become more realistic in knowing how families live—their orientations and their expectations must be discernible to her. Her sights must be high relative to universal family values, but at the same time she must not become a perfectionist about the relatively unimportant.
4. There is a need to make men more aware of the opportunities in home economics for them. We need men in our field as both learners and professional workers.
5. Because home economics draws from a number of other disciplines we might also seriously consider helping trained personnel in these disciplines become home economists.

These are merely suggestions for changes in our orbit during the ensuing years. We hope that during the coming Fiftieth Anniversary Year each home economist will examine the home economics satellite critically and recommend those changes that will keep it in its most effective orbit.

Needed Competences

It is the belief of the committee on philosophy and objectives that if calculated changes are made in our orbit they will result in a set of competences that will provide family members with the means of achieving their greatest potential. We have defined and described these competences as:

1. *Competence in defining values and goals as they relate to personal or family life*

Home economics believes that the well-being of any family (or individual) depends in large measure on the values held by that family and the goals it is attempting to reach. Since values and goals underlie decision-making in all aspects of living, they must be clearly defined.

Essential to the development of this competence is acquaintance with the great range of alternative family values and goals, estimates of the abilities and resources needed to achieve particular ones, and careful self-appraisal.

Exercise of this competence may well require the courage to be autonomous instead of conforming slavishly to social and other pressures.

Because of its breadth, home economics has unusual opportunities to help individuals and families develop and clarify appropriate, dynamic goals which will give them purpose and direction. It can, for example, help families comprehend such dissimilar values as good interpersonal relationships and an adequate diet.

2. *Competence in maintaining good interpersonal relations and creating a home environment conducive to optimum development of family members at all stages of the family cycle*

The day-to-day status of physical and mental health and spiritual inspiration is more influenced by home life than by any other factor in our society.

Essential to developing this competence is an awareness of the possibilities within the family for building feelings of adequacy and security; utilization of the day-to-day homemaking experiences to develop creativity. (Creativity here means the capacity to motivate changes in behavior and to reconstruct one's environment. It requires ability to bring fresh points of view to focus on the routines of daily living—keeping abreast of advances in knowledge as they apply to homemaking; it necessitates maintaining an open mind and experimental attitude concerning homemaking activities.) Creativity can be exercised in effecting a wholesome psychological climate in the home, in the alternate use of resources, and in the production of satisfying products through the use of manipulative skills.

This competence has taken on added significance because good interpersonal relations with other persons have become increasingly essential in the world today.

Toward the development of this competence, home economics can help families:

Develop friendliness and understanding within and among families

Understand the importance of the family's affectional function in the social and emotional development of each individual of the family

Understand that the acceptance of responsibilities in the family lays the groundwork for helping people accept responsibility in community life and that providing opportunities to make choices within the family will help the individual make choices in other situations

Understand and adapt to changing patterns of responsibilities of men and women in the home

Interpret homemaking as a role with opportunity for creative expression

3. *Competence in nurturing the young and fostering their healthy growth and development*

This competence is of fundamental importance, for the entire future of each person is affected by the quality of care and guidance rendered him at a time when he is completely, and then partially, dependent upon other persons.

Because of the young age at marriage today, this competence is often required of men and women at an early age. The demands made by producing and caring for the young often overlap the completion of the physical and emotional development of the young parents themselves.

Home economics can make an especially strong contribution to this competence through education in nutrition, human development, and home management that reaches young people in the last few years before parenthood. Nutrition education is vitally important for the future health of both mother and child.

4. *Competence in making and carrying out intelligent decisions concerning the use of human and nonhuman resources and in accepting responsibility for the outcome of the decision made*

This competence makes requisite the using of resources in ways satisfying to all members of a family and compatible with the goals of the family.

Essential to the development of this competence is understanding of what constitutes a resource and the ability to distinguish between wasteful and productive use of resources.

Ability in managing financial resources has become increasingly important for women and children because of the decline of the patriarchial family, their increased responsibilities for decision-making, and the likelihood that a wife will outlive her husband.

The increase in the proportion of women earning and the heightened pressure upon women to participate in civic affairs make the ability to manage time effectively of great importance today, despite the lessened burden of housework.

Toward the development of this competence, home economics can help families recognize resources available to them, weigh the alternative use of these resources, and select from among these alternatives that one which most nearly helps their goals.

5. *Competence in directing consumption of food, clothing, housing, and other goods and services toward furthering physical, social, and psychic well-being as well as for the economic welfare of family and community*

Consumption, carefully directed and well-balanced, contributes to family well-being. It has both personal and social ramifications.

For example, food can be made to provide an

adequate diet, essential for health. Clothing can become a means of expressing beauty and enhancing the wearer's feeling of social adequacy. Labor-saving devices can free time and strength for developing one's best capacities.

Ability in decision-making has become increasingly important in guiding consumption. Higher incomes and living levels than in 1900 provide increased opportunities for so-called "discretionary spending"—that is, spending for things beyond necessities. Markets offer myriads of things from which consumers can choose. However, directing consumption toward one's goals has become increasingly difficult as the list of "conventional necessities" has grown longer and exposure to advertising and other forms of suppliers' persuasion have increased emphasis upon "having."

In directing their consumption, people need the knowledge traditionally provided by home economics through courses in nutrition, clothing, housing, and applied art. In addition, they need understanding of our socially patterned ways of spending and consuming.

6. *Competence in performing the tasks of maintaining a home and its equipment and supplies in such a way that they contribute effectively to furthering family goals*

Caring for children, getting meals, keeping the house clean and orderly, keeping clothing wearable, planning and purchasing supplies, operating and caring for mechanical devices are all a part of maintaining a home and living together as a family.

Competence in caring for these details requires manipulative skills as it did a half-century ago. However, in this sphere of family living more than in any other, changes have been rapid and more readily accepted by families in general. Meal-getting has become easier as more and more foods are available partially prepared or ready to serve; garment-making has been increasingly taken over by industry; laundering, cleaning the house, and washing the dishes increasingly call for skills in operating machines rather than carrying out the actual process. Unquestionably, there will be rapid and continuing changes in the manipulative skills essential to homemaking because of advances in knowledge and technology, woman's desire to lessen the time and energy spent on household tasks, and changes in social attitudes toward work.

Because a given manipulative skill may require adaptation or be replaced by another relatively soon, it is especially important that people become aware of the process for acquiring a skill rather than learning a skill for its own sake.

7. *Competence in realizing that the well-being of families in the United States and in the world is interdependent and interrelated and will continue to be so*

Essential to developing this competence is an understanding both of our own culture and of families and cultures whose needs and goals differ from our own.

Its exercise requires familiarity with world events and social trends and conscious effort to rise above prejudice and excessive nationalism. It may require the ability and willingness to take group action designed to influence government programs which directly affect the common welfare of all families.

Home economics can help families achieve this competence through helping them to understand that much of the welfare of the home centers around improvements in the community, state, and the nation and by guiding them in analyzing changing conditions and situations in terms of the well-being of families and in sharing in the intelligent direction of such changes.

Our Challenge

Our challenge is to help families achieve these competences. For each of us this demands:

1. Taking a serious and searching look at our daily operations as home economists. We need to do this as free of emotion and as objectively as possible. What real contributions toward the achievement of these competences are we making?
2. The courage to meet the challenges of change with renewed vigor and insight rather than a defensive attitude.
3. The wisdom to make the best decisions possible in face of often unpredictable consequences.
4. The faith in the ultimate victory of human dignity over materialism. Home economics from its inception has been dedicated to concern for families, not things.

We must remember that as a satellite we have been successfully launched, our basic tenets were so conceived to keep us in that orbit that touched upon and influenced the well-being of families. Satellites can remain in orbit, however, and stray millions of miles from their central force—neither communicating with nor affecting that body. This we cannot allow to happen to home economics. With a unified profession, guided by clear-cut goals, pledged to illuminating and alleviating those problems that hinder the potentialities of the family, the home economics satellite will stay in orbit—and in an orbit that makes a positive impact on families.

Standard Photo Service Co.

Some of the most vital decisions for education in the future are already being made, John R. Mayor told an open meeting of the American Home Economics Association in Philadelphia in June. Here, Dr. Mayor addresses a capacity audience in the ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel. The floral decorations and fountain in the foreground were those used for the Westinghouse tea in the same room earlier in the day and thoughtfully shared with the Association for its evening program.

National Issues in Education Today

John R. Mayor

Dr. Mayor is the director of the Science Teaching Improvement Program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D. C., and is also a professor of mathematics and education at the University of Maryland. He was the speaker at the second general session of the AHEA's 1958 annual meeting. This article is adapted from his address.

SCIENTISTS are convinced that science is entering upon a new era during which the pace of scientific progress will be very great. We see the ascent of science as a slope so steep that there is even now difficulty to maintain a leading position. Some even go so far as to suggest that scientific advances of the next five years will bring about a considerable *discontinuity* in the history of human experience. This was a point of view expressed at the American Association for the Advancement of Science Parliament of Science held in March of this year. The Parliament also recognized that the rapid advance of science gives new and difficult form to political and social problems, which society cannot avoid. As citizens, scientists share with all citizens the responsibility to see that the power created by science be used wisely and decently.

The new era of science sharpens our *dilemma* in education. Teachers of science at all levels, but especially in the secondary school, on the one hand are elated over the attention being given to their subject and on the other, downcast about criticisms of the quality of their teaching. While all teachers at all levels are apt to feel that students today are not of the quality of yesterday and that general accomplishment is lower, they are now asked to bring about accelerated achievement much beyond anything we have known before. This becomes a 1958 challenge to teachers, perhaps greater than that faced by teachers of any other era.

The widespread national concern about education involving the survival of our way of life makes necessary early *decision*. Some of the issues on which great wisdom will be required if we are to reach proper decision will be discussed in this paper.

Ability Grouping

It is pleasing to scientists to find that ability grouping in the secondary school seems to be now very generally accepted. For example, all classes, grades 7 through 12, in the 4 major school systems of the Washington area will be conducted on a

homogeneous grouping basis next year. As recently as five years ago one could quickly become unpopular at a teachers meeting by appearing to support ability grouping, then supposed to be undemocratic. A sounder view prevails today, that democratic education provides an opportunity for each student to reach his maximum achievement. While better means must be found to measure aptitude and interest, the current trend in science for homogeneous grouping gives hope for the practice of real democracy in our schools.

Secondary School Curriculums in Science

Decision seems already to have been made that scientists will be active participants in the development of secondary school curriculums in science. National attention has been called to the curriculum study on high school physics which has been centered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A group of top-level research physicists have been developing during the past two years a new course in high school physics. A textbook for the course will be used in quite a number of secondary schools on an experimental basis during the coming year. The MIT group has an advisory committee involving scientists and teachers. In addition to the textbook, they have been concerned with the preparation of films and laboratory equipment. A somewhat parallel study has been started this summer in mathematics at Yale University. The initial planning for the Yale program was done by a group of the finest research mathematicians. During July at Yale, some 40 mathematicians and secondary school teachers were writing preliminary drafts and outlines which may become the basis of the mathematics program, grades 7 through 12, for the remaining part of this century.

There are quite a number of other activities in mathematics which have been in progress for several years. All of these involve mathematicians and teachers. Special attention should be called to the University of Illinois study and to the work of the Commission on Mathematics of the College Entrance Examination Board. Attention of mathematicians and teachers to the mathematics program of the junior high school has been centered at the University of Maryland. There the study is concerned with modernization of the curriculum and with some of the psychological problems at this level.

It cannot be overemphasized that the scientists are trying to determine ways in which the schools can make the best possible use of the time presently available for the study of mathematics and science. Few scientists are advocating that there be additional requirements in science and mathematics at the secondary school level.

Federal Aid to Education

Bills before Congress provide for a great variety of federal aid to education. It is not clear how extensive federal aid to education, particularly in science, will become. Scientists in general have given enthusiastic support to the provisions of the Hill-Elliott bill and the Administration bill, usually referred to as the bill of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Many of the provisions of these bills are based on the successful federal aid programs to vocational agriculture and home economics. While many of us remember an era when the Smith-Hughes program was believed by some to be undesirable because it gave special advantages to particular disciplines, in retrospect most thoughtful persons are convinced that the strengthening of educational programs and teaching, yes even salaries, in these two vitally important areas has served to strengthen all of education.

AAAS has, in the past two years, conducted a Study on the Use of Science Counselors at the Universities of Nebraska, Oregon, and Texas and at Pennsylvania State University. In testimony supporting some of the proposed federal legislation we were proud to refer to our Study as uniquely contributing not alone to the improvement of science teaching but also to the devlopment of improved relationships among secondary school teachers, scientists in colleges and universities, and state department of education personnel. We were also proud to give credit to the field of home economics, as successful illustration, in the organization and impleméntation of the Study.

It should be kept in mind that, while the proposed scholarship programs have probably been inspired by the recognized needs in science, the recipients of these scholarships would be free to choose their field of study. At the AAAS Parliament, scientists even proposed that the examinations associated with the scholarships not give favoritism to science and mathematics. Senator Hill has emphasized that the proposed scholarship program in his bill has as a primary objective the recognition by the federal government of the importance of excellence of scholarship in the secondary school.

Teacher Education and Teacher Certification

A new order must be found for teacher education and teacher certification. While academic courses offered for prospective teachers are often inade-

quate and need considerable improvement, we cannot much longer tolerate the national reputation of the poor quality of professional education courses. Furthermore, something must be done to bring about a better balance between requirements for subject-matter preparation and professional education for teachers at all levels.

As a step in this direction, the AAAS, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, along with a number of education societies, were co-sponsors of the annual conference of the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards (TEPS) at Bowling Green State University in Ohio in late June. Some 300 academicians from colleges and universities met with 800 teachers and administrators in elementary and secondary schools and professors and deans of education from colleges and universities to discuss problems of very great importance in education. There has never been a more "representative" meeting held in the history of American education. It is hoped that the effects of this meeting and the spirit of co-operation in which it was organized will be carried to the campuses of colleges and universities and will lead to state action where certification requirements are formulated. I hope that many home economists will become involved in state TEPS activities during the coming year. You must seek such an opportunity.

An aspect of current education which makes me very sad, indeed, is the poor reputation of courses in professional education. In education, most of all, where we should be inspiring teachers and directly assisting them in effective instruction, we seem not to have been able to find the way. There is so much in the psychology of learning, in child development, in the philosophy of education that can be of value for the teacher and for general education that it seems inexcusable for so many college students in so many places, with considerable justification, to hold so little respect for these courses. It is my prediction that unless a remedy is soon found, the current and customary 18 hours in education, required throughout the country for the teacher's certificate, will largely disappear from the educational scene in another decade. These are strong words, but the conviction behind them is strongly held.

A Unified Plan of Education

A unified plan of education from the elementary school through the secondary school into the college and finally into the graduate school must be developed. The breaks in the different levels of instruction are the most glaring weaknesses in our educational structure. This will require much closer association and planning on the part of teachers and administrators at all levels. The curriculum studies to which reference has already been made, particularly if they are extended to other areas, should contribute in considerable part to the solution of this problem. Reference has also been made to the Bowling Green Conference, which brought together teachers from all levels and from all areas of interest.

In-Service Programs

Colleges and public schools must work closely together in the development of continuous in-service study programs for teachers. Teachers at all levels must make a concerted and planned attack directed toward raising the status of teaching and the teacher. It seems clear that goals in home economics have pointed a way in this respect, which others might wisely follow. College teachers can help teachers at the pre-college level in overcoming the imagined difficulties of merit salary increases. The National Science Foundation programs of summer, academic year, and in-service institutes have made a most significant contribution to teacher education in this decade. Legislation now before Congress would extend this kind of institute opportunity to foreign language teachers and to school counselors. It is to be hoped that financial support will be found for institutes of this type in the other disciplines, including home economics.

Films and Television

Private and government foundations are making major contributions to our knowledge about the use of films and television in teaching. On the other hand, teachers at all levels from kindergarten through graduate school seem hesitant to accept these new teaching aids. The next few years should bring us to a clearer decision about their value. A complete course in high school physics is now available on film. This course was prepared by the Pittsburgh public schools with the assistance of Professor Harvey White of the University of California. An extensive evaluation of the use of these films is being conducted by the University of Wisconsin and also on a statewide basis in Oklahoma. Films for a high school course in chemistry are being prepared at the University of Florida. An in-service course for mathematics teachers by color television has been available in the Washington area during the past year. Kinescopes of this course will be

used in a number of centers during the coming year. The current literature on educational films and television is overwhelming. Nevertheless, it still remains for most teachers to be convinced that there may be real promise for teaching in these new media of communication.

Liberal Education

It must be made clear that science is an essential part of liberal education. The greatest harm which could come from the current concern about discontinuity and resultant dilemma would be a separation of science from the liberal arts. At the same time scientists must find a way to make a more useful contribution to other disciplines, such as home economics, in which the applications of science become critically important to the welfare of society. Most of the current activities in science curriculum have been concerned with the role of the sciences in general education and for preparation for scientific careers. Groups such as the American Home Economics Association should have communication with the curriculum studies so that they can seek assistance in the development of science programs which will be of particular benefit to the other disciplines.

Conclusion

The founding fathers of our country recognized that an end of government is to translate freedom into creative growth. At all levels of education we must find better ways to develop the "stretching power of the spirit and talent" of youth. Motivation for excellence and acceptance of responsibility is an essential for education in the half century ahead.

About two years ago I read in the *New York Times* literary supplement the following:

> He was one of those fortunate men whose taste and genius coincide with the taste of their time. His art was affirmative in an age of affirmation; learned in a period of scholarship. Without compromising his integrity he was able to be an opportunist. Without losing his ideals he was able to be a realist. With ghastly wars devastating Europe he was profoundly concerned about peace. It was not that he was unaware of the somber aspects of the world, he preferred to dwell on its wonders. His work was an apotheosis of a joy in life of a rich and happy temperament.

This was not a description of a scientist but rather it was written about the 17th century artist Rubens. It might well have been written about all teachers in the latter half of the 20th century.

Annual Meeting Reception in Philadelphia Art Museum

Standard Photo Service

AHEA officers and hostesses gather in the Museum to welcome members attending the 1958 annual meeting. Here, left to right, standing, *Grace Woodward, incoming president of the Pennsylvania Home Economics Association; Florence Reiff, president, Delaware Association; Laura W. Drummond, AHEA vice-president; Mrs. Dorothy S. Lyle, AHEA recording secretary; Elizabeth Dyar and Irene E. McDermott, AHEA vice-presidents; Grace Nadig, vice-chairman of local arrangements; Beulah V. Gillaspie, AHEA president; and M. Esther Hill, chairman, local arrangements committee.* Seated, left to right, *Mrs. Eleanor O. Barnes, AHEA treasurer; Olga P. Brucher, AHEA president, 1958-60; and Flora Dowler, outgoing president of the Pennsylvania Home Economics Association.*

Rural Families and FAO

B. R. Sen

Dr. Sen is the director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The following article is based on his talk to the closing session of the 49th Annual Meeting of the AHEA in Philadelphia on June 27.

IT was an honor to be invited to address the American Home Economics Association gathered in Philadelphia for its annual meeting. During recent months I have met and spoken to many groups in various centers in Canada and the United States. I have enjoyed these occasions and have welcomed the opportunities they offered of telling people more about the work of FAO and also of learning myself more about activities and developments in this country and Canada which have a bearing on FAO's program. It has been good to find that there is a widespread and genuine interest in FAO and its work and that people are, on the whole, well-informed about what we are doing and about our aims and objectives.

I am sure that home economists know a good deal about FAO. Members of your Association have served FAO in countries in South and East Asia, the Near East, Central and South America, Mexico and the Caribbean, and more recently in Africa. Miss Grace Nadig, the able vice-chairman of the local arrangements committee for the 1958 annual meeting, spent a year in Egypt working in a UNESCO Fundamental Education Center where young men and women from Near East countries come for training in rural leadership. I should like to mention especially Dr. Hazel Stiebeling, a distinguished member of your Association who has been associated with FAO since its foundation. As a member of the U. S. delegation, she has taken part in all, or nearly all, our annual or biennial conferences and has served as a member of a number of FAO technical advisory committees. We regard her as one of our best friends.

Many of you have visited our headquarters in Rome, sometimes as visitors but more often on your way to undertake home economics assignments with FAO, the ICA, the Ford Foundation, or other organizations now active in this field of work. I should like to say that we are always glad to see you and suggest that, in making travel plans, you should allow time for visiting our headquarters and meeting our home economics staff.

The theme for the annual meeting session at which this talk was given was "It's in the News—Is It a Fact?" Foreign aid and technical assistance have certainly been in the news in this country in recent months. Some writers have supported them vigorously. Others have been very critical. Members of this audience have doubtless been asking: What are the facts about technical assistance? How does it work? What does it really do?

FAO's program is only one facet of technical assistance; but, as a member of FAO, the U.S.A. has a considerable stake in this program. FAO has no separate existence from its member governments: *They are FAO.* Audiences such as the AHEA have a right to expect factual information on FAO—its organization and program of work.

It is now 13 years since FAO was founded. At that time it had 42 member governments. It now has 76. Its chief aims—now familiar to millions throughout the world—were defined as

(a) Helping to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living;

(b) Securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products; and

(c) Bettering the conditions of rural populations.

The task of FAO has not been a simple one. The original problems are still with us and new, equally complex ones have developed. I do not intend to elaborate on these though many are of special concern to the home economist. You can read the facts in one of FAO's most recent publications, "Millions Still Go Hungry." There has probably never been enough food to feed everyone well, but the rapid increase in the world population has made this problem even more acute. About two-thirds of the world's 2,700 million people live on farms and, for the most part, still use the primitive agricultural practices of their fathers and grandfathers. More than half of them cannot read or write.

The most immediate and pressing needs of rural

families everywhere are the basic ones of food, shelter, and clothing—what to eat, where to live, how to protect themselves from heat and cold. These material needs are not all, however. Human dignity is also important. People must feel secure and have opportunities for self-expression.

Developments of many kinds are needed to improve the life of rural people, and it is understandable that people concerned with rural welfare tend to emphasize the particular needs in which they have a special interest. Some regard the primary need as an increase in agricultural productivity and real income. Certainly no one from India can discount the importance of increasing food supplies and income. Public health workers emphasize the importance of better health; educationalists claim that the first step toward improved welfare is more schools in order to eliminate illiteracy; the social worker focuses attention on bettering the social environment in which people live.

But what of the home economist? Since I am a layman in this field it may seem presumptuous to say what I think home economists can do about the problems I have just mentioned. However, it is natural that I should think of my own country —India—where I have seen home economists at work in cities, towns, and villages, and where the ICA has given assistance on a large scale during the past six or seven years.

I am convinced that because of her special training and skills the home economist has a key role to play in the task of helping families to ease the discomfort of their daily lives and to develop resources for improving their way of living. Women need to be shown how, by means of a little thought and effort, improvements can be made in the house and its surroundings, and a more attractive and healthy environment created. Better nutrition and health depend on the woman in the home, and there are usually possibilities of improving family diets by the wider use of available resources, even without any great increase in prosperity and purchasing power.

In many countries the wives of farmers divide their time between the farm and the home. The smaller the farm, the greater the amount of work which falls on the farmer's wife and his daughters. Their work must be lightened and their living conditions made more attractive if new levels of productivity are to be attained and the life of the family improved. Here the home economist can provide practical help, thereby playing an important part in the whole effort to develop food production and promote rural welfare.

But technical skills are not enough. In addition, the home economist working abroad must have an appreciation of the more intangible and elusive elements in rural welfare. In every country there are attitudes, beliefs, social customs, and personal relationships which determine the outlook of a community. It is not enough to bring rural people new knowledge and new technical skills. They must also be helped to find new ways—new patterns—of living. We must learn to assess their real needs in the light of their own values and to understand the effect which technical changes may have on personal and family life. It is not always easy, or even possible, to discern such changes or to assess their true significance.

FAO's Home Economics Program

I may now say something about the FAO home economics program, that is, about the methods we follow in helping our member countries to initiate and develop home economics activities. These do not differ greatly from the approaches and methods used in other fields of FAO's work. The first step is usually a visit made by a headquarters staff member who spends a few weeks in a country surveying existing home economics programs and services, if any. She then has discussions with the appropriate officials in the country about ways and means of strengthening home economics work so that it can make a better contribution to family and community welfare. This, in turn, may lead to the provision of technical assistance, usually in the form of the services of a trained home economist and the provision of fellowships for some carefully selected national worker or workers. Here I should say that home economics and what it can accomplish are not well understood in many countries. The question "What is home economics?" is often heard. Time and effort must be spent by our staff members in interpreting, for the benefit of governments, the concept of home economics and its relation to other programs in education, health, agriculture, and social welfare.

The first survey by an FAO home economist was made in 1949, in an area which some of you may know—the Caribbean. Since then, similar surveys have been undertaken in Malaya, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand in Asia; in Ghana, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, and Uganda in Africa; and the Aden Protectorate, Ethiopia, Iraq, and Syria in the Near East. With regard to the Caribbean, FAO has provided assistance in home economics for a number of years, working in association with the Caribbean Commission. A second

conference on home economics in the Caribbean, which took place in Trinidad in April of this year —the first was held in 1952—reviewed the progress achieved and considered plans for the future extension of home economics activities. In their discussions the delegates stressed the importance of including home economics training not only in schools but also in all extension and national development programs. They pointed out that home economics classes need to be provided for boys and extension work directed to some extent to men as well as women. In extension groups men and women can helpfully discuss together such subjects as feeding the family better from the available resources, the value of developing or expanding the family garden, improving family and community facilities for child care, water supply, laundering, and baking. Through such discussions men and women extension workers can help to stimulate interest in the life of rural women and their place in the home and community. The European Conference on Rural Life, organized jointly by FAO and ILO and held in Germany last year, gave considerable attention to ways in which women can be helped to participate more fully in community life. This problem is one of particular importance in underdeveloped countries.

In the United States, the development of home economics teaching and extension has been closely associated with research. Among the most important kinds of research in this context are studies of family living, the cultural background and social attitudes, and the problems of rural areas generally. Such studies are greatly needed in many FAO member countries. Since living conditions vary from country to country and even in different parts of the same country, these studies must usually be local in nature if they are to be really valuable. FAO is giving special attention to this problem in South and East Asia, where a series of national seminars will be held during the next two or three years to consider the problems of family living with which home economics training and extension should be concerned, and ways and means of promoting more studies of various aspects of family life. This series will conclude with a regional seminar at which the findings of the various national seminars will be discussed and future plans laid.

Community Development

We hear a good deal nowadays about community development. In many countries there are now extensive community development programs, which, if they are to succeed, require the cooperation and integration of a number of services, including agriculture and home economics extension. It is planned that FAO should strengthen its work in the welfare field and play an increasing part in community development activities with which other UN bodies, especially the Bureau of Social Affairs of the UN itself, are also concerned. This will increase the importance of our home economics program and the responsibility of our home economics staff.

The home economist who works in international programs faces a challenging and stimulating task. She should feel encouraged by the many positive forces which are now at work among rural families and which have already influenced their hopes, their ambitions, their desires for a better way of living. Rural people are beginning to see themselves not simply as bystanders or observers in the sharing out of the world's goods but as active participants. Governments are demonstrating as never before their interest in providing rural families with more adequate welfare and educational services and in making it possible for rural people to have the knowledge and skills they need for modern living. Voluntary women's organizations, which are found in many countries, have done pioneer work in helping to raise the status of women. They have directly helped rural women, bringing them out of their isolation and giving them a sense of fellowship by promoting activities shared by the community as a whole. They have given attention to such things as malnutrition, sanitation, and free and compulsory education and have sometimes helped to bring rural problems to the attention of governments and to stimulate suitable government action.

The home economist must align herself with these positive forces at work in the world and give the leadership which falls within her special field of competence.

It was a great pleasure to me to meet the American Home Economics Association which, like FAO, is striving in a practical way to promote human happiness and prosperity.

Observe United Nations Day October 24

The UN Is Your Business—For information and program suggestions, write to U.S. Committee for the U.N., 816 21st Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

It's in the News—Is It a Fact?

The Food We Eat

E. Neige Todhunter

Dr. Todhunter is dean of the School of Home Economics at the University of Alabama and president of the American Dietetic Association. This article is based on her talk at the annual meeting of the AHEA in Philadelphia on June 27.

FOOD has many values in our culture but basically food is essential for the maintenance of life, health, and well-being. Food must meet the nutritional needs of the body. For the purposes of our discussion here the terms food and nutrition may be used interchangeably.

Nutrition is a word with different meanings to different people. To the small boy it means eating what is good for you. To the poet it is a jug of wine and loaf of bread beneath a tree. To the homemaker, it is something she feels is important for her family's health, but she is not too sure what it is all about. To the overweight, it is seven-day diets and calorie counting. To the gourmand it is something invented to take away the joys of eating. To the farmer it is the essential knowledge that determines whether he gets a crop or whether his animal production is at a high level. To the internationalist, it is a factor in world peace; "democracy has never existed in a country where there was not adequacy of food." To the home economist and to the worker in the field of nutrition, it is the twentieth century science which influences the health and well-being of all mankind. But nutrition did not spring into being just in this century, and we do not have all the answers yet. There is much still to be learned. There is even more to do in teaching people how to use the information that we do have.

It is a responsibility of *all* home economists to be alert to what is happening in foods and nutrition and to help guide the public in wise selection of foods and meal planning. We, as home economists, have as our basic goal, and so stated in our Constitution, "The attainment of the well-being of individuals and of families." Well-being of individuals or families is impossible without attention to the daily supply of nutrients from food; everything else in life is dependent on this. Not only is every home economist challenged to keep herself informed about the facts of nutrition and to distinguish these from fads and quackery but also the foods and nutrition specialist and research worker is challenged to remember that she, too, is a home economist and responsible for helping to interpret research findings to the public.

So much that is in the news is the work of food faddists and quacks. We have a responsibility to try to get correct information to people because of the harmful effects of such food misinformation. Harm comes because:

1. Misinformation is expensive; usually it calls for the purchase of some special product or preparation at a high cost, when we know that food can supply the nutritional needs.
2. Fads and use of vitamin and mineral preparations and protein concentrates lead frequently to unbalanced or inadequate diets.
3. The use of these products gives a false feeling of security; they may actually be harmful in themselves and may prevent an individual's seeking needed medical help.

The scientist honestly admits he does not know the answer. The faddist and the quack assure the public that they do know and for a price they will sell their product or their special book of information. Some of the food fads are harmless as, for instance, that of the famous British actor who used to alter his diet for the role he played. He is said to have eaten pork for the part of a tyrant, beef for a murderer, and mutton for a lover. There is no factual support for such ideas, but if he got himself in the right psychological mood for wonderful acting by his diet fads, then at least his audience benefited! The person who wants to pay more for yoghurt, or blackstrap molasses, or wheat germ should know that he is paying a high price for something that does not have extra food values.

Minerals and Vitamins

Some of the items that are in the news could be quite amusing if they were not so tragic in what

they mean in terms of wrong and wasteful use of money and also for what they mean in possible danger to human health.

A current news item tells of the wonders to be found in a special product containing "27 proven ingredients including eleven vitamins and eleven minerals."

All known nutrients, that is, all the vitamins and minerals, protein, and everything else that have been shown to be needed by the body are obtainable from food. Not exotic foods, nor the most expensive or unusual foods, but those foods that are available in markets everywhere today—the foods that are produced by American agriculture. I recall a statement that is not new, but it is just as true today as when it was made in 1935. I refer to the historic meeting of the League of Nations and the famous phrase of Stanley Bruce, Australian delegate to the League of Nations, when he proposed a "marriage of health and agriculture."

We are dependent on agriculture for our food supply, and from our food supply come the essentials for health and well-being. It is in the news, too, that incomes of agricultural workers do not keep pace with those of other groups in this country. If we were as willing to pay for food what many are willing to pay for special preparations of nutrients we might go far toward solving some of our agricultural problems. Let us use our basic home economics knowledge and see to it that food, rather than medication or special preparations of purified nutrients, is used for maintaining the basic health and well-being of our people.

This same piece of "news" that I referred to above goes on with a typical mixture of confusing statements and supposedly quantitative information. To give figures and quantities makes a news item sound scientific! The minimum daily requirement and the recommendations of the National Research Council are quoted as if they meant the same thing for vitamin and mineral needs. Such supposedly quantitative data is definitely confusing. The implication is that the National Research Council's recommendations are being referred to. There are, in fact, two different sources of figures. The Food and Drug Administration has "Minimum Daily Requirements Designated Official for Food Labelling Purposes." This is a set of figures for six vitamins (A, B_1, C, riboflavin, D, and niacin) and for three minerals (calcium, phosphorous, and iron). The National Research Council provides "Recommended Dietary Allowances," and may I remind you that a revision of these, 1958, is now in press. The Food and Drug Administration figures are all lower and in some cases markedly lower than those of the NRC.

Using this same news item, because it is typical of many others that we find in the news, we read that it supplies per capsule many minerals including zinc 0.5 mg and molybdenum 0.1 mg per capsule.

Molybdenum has fairly recently been shown to be a constituent of xanthine oxidase, but we have no knowledge of the human requirement or the desirable amount in the diet. This element has been found to be highly toxic to animals in the traces of it which occur in certain plants.

Zinc we know to be essential in the carbonic anhydrase enzyme system, but an excess interferes with another enzyme system by causing imbalance with regard to copper. There is no evidence that zinc or molybdenum should be added to our diets except as we obtain them from food.

Proteins

Proteins are in the news, too, in several ways. A recent newspaper clipping advises the use of protein concentrates and says just to "pour on the powdered proteins at every meal."

In the last few years there have been many advances in our knowledge of protein, but nothing to equal, or confirm, what this news item says. We have learned through many years of research that proteins have many functions, not only the building of body tissue but also contributing to building of hemoglobin, to formation of antibodies in the blood stream; enzymes and some hormones are protein in nature and proteins are part of the enzyme systems of the body. We know that the biological values of different proteins are dependent on the kind and amount of amino acids present. From the brilliant researches of W. C. Rose of the University of Illinois, we have learned that eight amino acids are essential for maintenance of nitrogen equilibrium in young adult men, and the quantitative requirement for each of these amino acids has been determined. Ruth Leverton has determined the quantitative requirement of young women for five of these amino acids. All of this confirms for us the importance of *quantity* and *quality* of protein in the daily diet.

The quantity of protein in the diet has been a matter of study and some debate since the end of the last century. Some advocated a high intake of around 125 grams daily, and others contended for a low intake of around 50 gms and have demonstrated that nitrogen balance can be maintained on these lower intakes. Quantity is important, and the National Research Council recommends 65 to

70 grams daily for an adult man. But the quality of protein is equally important, that is, the amino acid makeup of the protein as shown by Rose's work. For all practical purposes the daily protein need in amino acid quality and quantity is met by use of well-known proteins, such as milk, meat, poultry, eggs, cheese, along with cereal, bread, and vegetables, all of which supply some protein.

Food from three meals a day planned according to the Basic Seven or the new plan of four groups will meet the needs. To spend money on protein concentrates is unnecessary; it is wasteful of the family food money and could be harmful in setting up imbalances among the amino acids and other nutrients of the diet.

Protein concentrates have proved of great value in medicine and the treatment of burns, surgical cases, and other disease conditions; but they must be used with care and under the guidance of a physician—protein concentrates have no place in the diet of the average normal individual.

The item in the news and mentioned above said, "no need to count calories just pour on the proteins." You will recall from your early basic nutrition courses that protein provides four calories per gram and that the first demand of the body is to meet its calorie needs. If adequate carbohydrate and fat are not available for calories the protein of the diet is used for calories and therefore is not available for those many specific functions for which protein is really needed.

Food, and not concentrates of protein, is the best way of maintaining health and well-being. A balanced diet, and that means food to supply not only protein but also carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and vitamins, is essential. High intakes of specific nutrients and inadequate amounts of others are not necessarily beneficial and may be harmful.

We are fortunate in this country that enough food proteins are readily available to us. But we should be aware that there are many areas of the world where this is not true. In the international news picture we find reference to kwashiorkor, a deficiency disease which affects weanling and young children who are restricted to a diet mainly carbohydrate in nature. This syndrome was first clearly described in 1933 by Dr. Cicely Williams and has frequently been referred to as protein malnutrition. There is usually a protein deficiency in kwashiorkor, but it may be a deficiency of minerals and/or vitamins that is a contributing factor.

Reference to kwashiorkor is a reminder that we have a responsibility to be concerned about the nutrition problems of our neighbors in other parts of the world as well as looking to our own immediate problems here at home.

We who have both knowledge and food must share them. There are many ways home economists can help others, including personal service in another country. Also, we can work to provide scholarships to help young women come to study here and carry back this new knowledge to their own countries. Through UNESCO we can send books and journals to teachers and libraries in the other lands and through FAO we may obtain names of individuals or colleges in other countries who need books, journals, and teaching material. Why don't you adopt one and send materials regularly?

One of the essential amino acids is present in rather low amounts in cereals but is well supplied in the many forms of animal proteins that we use as food. We do need lysine, but we do not need to add it to our daily bread. In 1941, following the depression years and "hungry thirties," the famous dietary studies of Hazel Stiebeling and co-workers showed that many American families had inadequate diets. The program of enrichment of bread was begun at that time; bread was enriched with thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, iron—those vitamins and the mineral which had been lost in milling.

We have had experimental evidence that there are benefits from the enrichment program. Many states have made such enrichment mandatory, and several southern states have done likewise for cornmeal and grits, and South Carolina now requires enrichment of rice. But that does not mean that we should add lysine to bread. The Council of the American Medical Association and the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council have wisely followed a policy of avoiding the addition of nutrients indiscriminately to our foods. At present there is no adequate evidence that there is any need to add lysine to bread; to do so could possibly set up imbalance of amino acids in the diet.

What Can We Safely Say about Fat in the Diet?

Over the last several years a mass of research data has been accumulated about the fat content of our diets, the incidence of atherosclerosis, the levels of blood cholesterol and blood lipids, the size of the fat molecules in the blood stream, and the effects of various oils and unsaturated fatty acids on the levels of blood cholesterol. Much of this has made headlines in the news because there is concern on the part of all of us over the high incidence of atherosclerosis and coronary failure.

Practically every medical or nutritional discovery that has ever been made has come as the result of many years of experimental work by numerous investigators in different laboratories. We also know that a well-planned experiment is not fallacious, but the interpretation of an experiment may be quite in error. It is not possible at present to interpret satisfactorily the mass of experimental data obtained so far on this problem. Much more work remains to be done before we know the answers regarding the relation of the kind and amount of fat in the diet to coronary disease. Fat may not even be the factor at all.

Unfortunately not everyone has waited for the final answer which we do not have yet; some have rushed into print to condemn certain foods—for example, one "headliner" has recently blamed it all on the amount of milk we drink. This is a statement without experimental data to support it; and it is a dangerous statement because milk is one of the best sources of good-quality protein, of riboflavin, and of calcium. Others have advised against the use of eggs, ignoring the fact that although egg yolk contains some cholesterol the body manufactures cholesterol from the acetate radical derived from many other foods in the process of metabolism. Eggs have a recognized place in the diet because of their high-quality protein. Others have advised oils of certain plants.

This we do know about fat. It does have a place in the daily diet as an important source of energy and as a carrier of fat-soluble vitamins. Fat also adds to the variety, flavor, and palatability of the diet. Fats spare protein so that it can be used for the many functions for which protein is responsible rather than for energy. Many types of fat contain linoleic acid, which is an unsaturated fatty acid that has been shown to be essential for normal health of experimental animals. Linoleic acid is especially concerned with maintaining health of the skin and is believed to be essential in the diet of humans as well as of animals.

Fats at present make up 40 to 50 per cent of the calorie content of the average American diet. There is considerable evidence that it might be beneficial if the fat content were reduced to 30 to 40 per cent of the total calories. However, the present general judgment based on current research regarding fats is that no radical change should be recommended in our diets. We still have good reason to recommend two glasses of milk daily, an egg a day, and some butter or margarine, along with cheese, meat, fruits, and vegetables.

To reduce the intake of fat one should trim away visible fat from meat, broil meat in preference to frying, avoid fried foods and meat gravy, and avoid rich desserts.

Weight Control

Reducing diets of every conceivable kind—tablets, capsules, "new and startling discoveries" for "losing weight painlessly and without dieting"—are continuously in the news. All should be viewed with the greatest of care because it has been shown that the racket of reducing aids and diets is now one of the most active and profitable operations of the nutrition quack. No preparation should be used except under a physician's guidance and a very low calorie diet should also be by a physician's recommendation.

There is only one way to lose weight safely and effectively and that is by reducing the calorie intake below that level at which the body is expending energy. The home economist who is going to work successfully with overweight individuals must know how to plan diets low in calories but adequate in all nutrients.

She must also understand the psychology of human behavior because overweight often arises from emotional disturbances. Many of the "popular" reducing diets are low in calories and also deficient in other dietary essentials.

Carefully planned diets should be ones that the individual can fit into her customary pattern and can continue for a long time, losing weight slowly but steadily and establishing good food habits in the process.

Remember your basic nutrition facts, calculate food values, and stay with the normal diet pattern is the best answer to reducing and the best protection against faddism.

Read Wisely

There is a well-known saying, "tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are." I would like to paraphrase this and say, "tell me what you read and I will tell you what you know."

Unfortunately the market is flooded with books about food, about reducing, and what to eat to grow younger, or live longer, or to keep fit, or have more vitality, or something of the kind. These books have a tremendous sale because they promise everything you could wish for. Cleverly written and illustrated, and by authors with many "degrees"—or rather we should say letters—after their names, these books mislead the public. Some of them mislead home economists and, to our dismay, we some-

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It's in the News—What Are the Facts?

The Money We Spend

Mabel A. Rollins

Dr. Rollins is head of the department of the household and household management of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University. This article is based on her talk at the final general session of the 1958 annual meeting of AHEA in Philadelphia on June 27.

IF it is in the news, it is likely to have one or both of two characteristics. In the first place, it is likely not to be usual. We are stimulated by the unusual; unusualness catches our attention. You can test this out by thinking about the hat or hats you have noticed today. I will be willing to guarantee they are not the type that are usually worn by home economists. Or try to visualize what the world would be like if it were usual for people to do the things that were reported in this morning's paper. This characteristic is one we need to be on guard against, but it is the second characteristic of news that I want to dwell on here.

If it is in the news, it is likely to present a simpler picture than is truly the case. This characteristic is likely to occur for a number of reasons. More facts might be needed than could be easily contained in one presentation. More facts than we have, might be needed, or material in which we are interested may go beyond anything to which facts can apply. Much of the material about the economic position of families that many people have gathered from the news is doubtful, not because the facts cited are incorrect but because the superstructure built on the most readily available facts is more than these facts, or possibly any obtainable facts, can support.

For example, we have certain facts about the distribution of incomes each year. The Survey of Consumer Finances, conducted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in cooperation with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, and the Current Population Reports on Consumer Income of the United States Bureau of the Census are both fairly well-known sources of figures on the number of families that have given amounts of income in a given year. While these two sources do not give exactly the same results for a number of reasons, we can fairly safely say, for example, that in both there is an indication that about 20 per cent of the families in the United States had incomes of less than $2,000 in 1956, and about 10 per cent had incomes of $10,000 and over.

Two of the inferences that I have heard drawn from these figures are:

1. About one-fifth of our families are quite poor because they have incomes of less than $2,000 and one-tenth are quite rich because they have incomes of over $10,000.
2. Most of us would be better off if incomes were evenly divided.

How much of these conclusions will the facts support? Are those who had less than $2,000 in 1956 our poor people? Even if we were willing to equate low income with poverty, or low economic status, such a conclusion as the first depends on our assuming that the people who have a low income in one year *always* have a low income. Relatively few studies have been made of the level of income over a period of time, and most of these have been in recent years. Therefore, they have not as yet permeated our general thought. The names of Margaret Reid, Milton Friedman, Dorothy Brady, Eleanor Snyder, and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation are particularly associated with the study of the relation of income to economic status.

The income distributions themselves, however, give some indication that the assumption may not be true. For example, if we sort this group of families who have less than $2,000 on the basis of the age of the head, we find that a much larger proportion of these families have heads who are under 24 years of age or over 65 years of age than do those who have incomes of over $10,000. We also will see that the group includes a larger proportion of families without children under 18 years of age. Such information would indicate that many of those who are in this low-income group probably

will move out as they get older, or have moved into this group as they became older. In this connection, we need to remember that income does not include withdrawals from savings or sale of assets.

We know we have poverty and poor people, but we cannot support the extent of it or them on the basis of income distribution of a given year. The fact that we can be fairly precise about the number in the lowest income bracket in a given year should not lead us into trying to be precise about the number of poor people that we have. Some may have incomes higher than the lowest group in a particular year.

Distribution of Income

Would most of us be better off if incomes were evenly divided? For the same year, 1956, the Survey of Consumer Finances indicates that the median income of families was $4700, or that one-half of the families had more than $4700 and one-half had less than this amount. If the total of all incomes had been divided by all the families, each family would have received approximately $5600. Thus we can see that at a given period of time, 1956, one-half of the families in that year would have received at least $900 more than they did receive, if incomes had been evenly divided. Such an addition would have been most welcome, I am sure, to a great many of them. However, while many of these families would have been glad to come up to an income of $5600, many of us would not regard $5600 as startlingly good for a family. As most of you have noticed, I have said nothing about size of family, which is another point to consider in relation to income distribution.

When we talk about even income distribution, many of us may not realize what it would mean. Looked at in another way, any of you who received an income of more than $1,950 before you paid your personal taxes in 1956, and supported only yourself on this income, got more than you would have received if income had been equally distributed among the 168 million men, women, and children in this country. The facts will not support the statement that everyone—with the exception of a very small minority—would benefit from an even distribution of income. It would appear that our first concern should still be with ways in which we can increase the size of the total income. Increasing the evenness of the division is important, but we should not forget that it might retard increases in the size of the total. Were we to consider even distribution the world over, very, very few of us would benefit.

Income and Level of Living

Another area in which we have some facts on which we base some very broad conclusions is that in relation to changes in our incomes and our level of living. When we say that we, or other people, are or are not better off economically than they, or we, were 20 years ago, what facts are we using and what do they mean? The facts we have in general concern either the total amount of income in the United States at the two periods of time or the incomes of people in similar occupations at the two periods of time and the prices of commodities or similar ones purchased in the two periods of time.

If we look at the over-all picture, we find that per capita personal income in the United States has somewhat more than tripled—from about $560 in 1939 to about $1,950 in 1956. The Index of Consumer Prices has risen from about 59 in 1939 to about 116 in 1956, or about doubled. This Index is based on prices of commodities purchased by wage-earning families in large cities. Since we do not have any such an index of prices paid by other groups—such as those in villages, or those engaged in professional work—the Consumer Price Index is generally used for over-all comparisons for which it may or may not be suitable. If we do use this Index in the over-all comparison, we would say that the per capita income in 1956 bought about 75 per cent more than it did in 1939. Overall, it would look as though families have improved their level of living considerably.

Different occupational groups fared differently, however. Salaries of college professors, as I imagine nearly every one knows, have probably less than doubled since 1939. Since, in order to have kept up with the Consumer Price Index and thus maintain their purchasing power, incomes would have needed to double, in these terms the college professor is hardly as well off as he was 17 or 18 years ago. However, even if he had managed to maintain the same position, that is, if as in some cases is true, his income had risen as much as the Consumer Price Index, he is relatively worse off because some other people's incomes rose faster. A person is likely to feel he is less well off than formerly, both if he cannot buy as much as he formerly could, or if he can buy as much but other people can buy more. And this is the comparison that the college professor will be making when he sees that the weekly earnings of non-supervisory personnel have risen over three times since 1939, from about $24 to about $80, and when he sees what these people, who are his neighbors, are buying. It is an in-

teresting aspect of human nature that this comparison is made rather than the fact that the college professor's salary will still command a larger quantity of goods and services than will the wages of non-supervisory factory workers.

In relation to this kind of comparison, a rather interesting illustration, somewhat out of my field, was brought to my attention recently. In a factory or plant, where an increase in wages is to be given, two usual ways of doing this are possible: by a percentage increase, or by a flat increase of so many cents per hour. While the increase itself should be and probably is a pleasure to the recipients, both methods are almost bound to result in some discontent. A percentage increase gives the biggest increase dollar-wise to those who make the most money to begin with and increases the difference in dollars between those who make the most and those who make the least. A flat increase gives the greatest increase percentage-wise to the worker making the least money to begin with and decreases the percentage difference between those who make the most and those who make the least. Which is the fairer method? This question is partly another aspect of the matter of income distribution which was discussed earlier.

Furthermore, even in earning the income, we have to make adjustments that affect our level of living. The college professor, for example, is likely to regard his position as completely fulltime and feel he is skimping it and lowering his level of living if he accepts additional employment. Such is not the case in respect to the hourly worker, who generally is glad to accept longer hours, particularly if they are at overtime pay.

A final type of comparison that I think families make, and which is not possible to assess on the basis of the facts we have, can probably best be described by an illustration. A number of families were quite insistent that prices for utilities had gone up. These rates are a matter of record and at that time had not increased. However, the bills the families received had gone up considerably, not because of a rate increase but because of greater use of the utility. This greater use would not have been possible at the earlier date but had occurred because of the increase in the number of items they had acquired that used that utility. Many of our difficulties with our level of living occur not because we cannot afford the items that make up the higher level but because the very state of having them brings greater costs in unforeseen ways. More insuranee is needed, more space has to be lighted and heated, more water and the like are needed. Theoretically we should allow for these additions in our over-all estimate of increase. Actually I do not think we do and probably cannot.

Thus, when we are comparing changes in incomes and changes in levels of living, we need to note that the facts that we have are decidedly less than we could profitably use, that the comparison is an exceedingly complex one, and that even with a great many more facts than we now have, part of the conclusions that we draw will go beyond the simplicity of facts.

I hope from these remarks that you will not gather the idea that I am belittling the facts and figures that we have. As one who started in this field when much less was available, I have a most high regard for what we have now. All that I have been saying is that when we have facts and figures that are precise, these cover rather limited situations. We need more of these than we have, but even with the greatest increase foreseeable, we are still going to be trying to use them in areas in which they can only hint where answers may be rather than give precise ones.

Department of Agriculture Honors Home Economists

Eight AHEA members received Superior Service Awards from the Department of Agriculture on May 21, 1958, in a special ceremony honoring 182.

Those receiving these awards were Dr. Georgian Adams of the Agricultural Research Service, Mrs. Grace Dwyer of the Missouri Co-operative Extension Service, Alda Henning of the Kentucky Co-operative Extension Service, Marjorie E. Luce of the Vermont Co-operative Extension Service, Aubry F. Scott of the Tennessee Co-operative Extension Service, Lydia Tarrant of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Extension Service, Esther Taskerud of the Oregon Co-operative Extension Service, and Louise A. Young of the Wisconsin Co-operative Extension Service.

Are Women Finished?

Lilly Daché

Lilly Daché, one of the great leaders of the fashion world today, was an eye-opener speaker at the AHEA annual meeting in Philadelphia in June. The following article is taken from her remarks at that annual meeting session.

IT was a great honor to be the guest of the American Home Economics Association at its annual meeting. I was pleased and flattered to be able to talk to a group of women who are engaged, as educators, in a program of such utmost importance. I admire the work you are doing with the greatest conviction, for you are dedicated, as a group, to a course which is of vital importance to the home, the community, and the nation.

The role of a woman today is as important, in our fabulous age, as it was to Adam and Eve, for, although life is presently a thousand times richer, it is far more demanding and can be very confusing. Today's enlightened woman either signs up for classes in womanhood or works very hard for a degree on her own. You are teaching young women what it means *to be a woman* and telling them why it is not an extracurricular matter.

Whenever I visit an American city I have a renewed joy in being an American. I am naturally proud of our country's achievements in science, in architecture, and such things; but as a woman I feel that the wonder of America is very apparent in the way Americans look. Our whole way of life is expressed in the beauty, the freedom, the good taste reflected in our homes, and particularly in the youthful look and excellent grooming of our women.

I have been a designer all my life. As you know, I started with millinery—then designed dresses, foundations, accessories, and jewelry. I worked to make women more attractive. I searched, but I was never satisfied. *Something* was missing. Then I realized that no matter how lovely the ensemble, a woman was not beautiful if her skin was dull, her hair lifeless, and if she knew nothing of the enchantment of perfume. And so, in my attempt to make every woman glamorous from head to toe, I entered the cosmetic and perfume fields. I became president of Lucien Lelong Perfumes and Marie Earle Cosmetics because I feel with all my heart that hair, skin, and make-up—and certainly perfume —are as important to fashion as the clothes themselves.

I have put a personal emphasis on perfume because I know without doubt that it is too often ignored. It is true enough that if you aren't wearing perfume, nobody notices. But *everyone* notices if you are—if only subconsciously—and that is just as it should be. For fragrance is the *invisible* cosmetic, and one of the most personal and subtle of all.

My friends laughed at me when I said I was now going to "finish women" but after all that is exactly what I meant, even though my English may not be as carefully developed as my beauty products! I do believe in "The Finished Woman"—the woman whose clothes, whose make-up, whose hair, whose mind, and whose smile, all work together to make the world a better place, a gayer place, a more charming place.

Role of Women Today

I was asked to speak to you about the role of women today. Many psychologists and sociologists have written many books on that subject. Much of what they have written draws a dreary picture. They would have us believe that women today, and particularly American women, are in desperate condition. Now, I do not pretend to be a scholar or a psychiatrist, but I do know women. I have studied them closely ever since I started making hats. To know them, their wishes and their needs, has been, and still is, my business and one of my passions in life.

One of those negative articles recently said that women are becoming so unfeminine that sex has reached a new "Ice Age." What nonsense! I believe that there has never been a time when men and women have lived in such an atmosphere of romance, of mutual attraction, and of mutual fulfillment. The modern woman has become not only the homemaker (and a very able homemaker she can become thanks to the *farseeing educators* in home economics) but she is also leading the family

Standard Photo Service Co.

Lilly Daché (center), *Friday morning eye-opener speaker, arrives at Convention Hall accompanied by Flora Dowler, president of the Pennsylvania Home Economics Association, who presided at the eye-opener program. Mme. Daché is being welcomed by Irene McDermott, AHEA vice-president (1955-58) and chairman of the 1958 program planning committee.*

into new channels of thought in science, art, and literature. She has become a philosopher whose job it is to reconcile many of today's upsetting, disturbing, and sometimes frightening ideas so that her family can keep its balance and face an uncertain future. In addition, modern woman has added still another dimension to her ancient roles of sweetheart, siren, wife, and mother. She is a *friend*, too, teaching her children tolerance and the joys in beauty and in fun.

Caring for a family, a home, and oftentimes a job, too, has made women realize how important looking and feeling pretty really are. The hard-working women of today know what an emotional lift they get out of maintaining an attractive appearance. We are living in an exciting era, and modern science plays an important role in the beauty business. The development of cosmetics in the laboratories now makes it possible to safely alter our appearance to suit our moods. With the aid of powder foundations, we can choose our complexions and change the color of our hair to harmonize. Thanks to science, also, we have the precious advantages of vitamins, good health, and longevity.

In our one-time calm and relaxed world, there was room for pretty pretense and idle dreams. Today the world demands science and fact. There is no room for uncertainty today. The cosmetic industry, for instance, threw out its wizards and fortune tellers some time ago. Women today buy beauty products with confidence. They know they are buying beauty and not a bluff. They have learned that to look old nowadays is not necessary.

The Making of Beauty

So you see, the making of beauty is in any woman's hands. The tools are available and need not be expensive. If a woman does not make use of them, she is not only careless and lazy but sinful.

One of the disenchanting things about today's world is that people are disturbed and uncertain. Our sense of security has slipped so badly that everything mankind has created as a way of life is threatened. Peace, business, politics, food, transportation, shelter—they are all under duress. Here today and maybe gone tomorrow. As a result of the tense state of mind people are in, a new name for a new kind of pill has entered the English language. I'm speaking of "tranquilizers," those pills that people take to steady their nerves. They used to be taken only once in a while. But only a few days ago I read where there is now an everyday tranquilizer because there's hardly a day when our anxieties and insecurities do not trouble us.

But the only securities there are, are those which come naturally, and I interpret beauty that way. Beauty is a blessing whose potentialities are built in at birth, and in each case tailored to the individual. This potential beauty needs upkeep which will retain the hair smooth and shiny, the skin fair and

firm, the body fresh and fragrant. These are available on a lifelong endowment plan. Cosmetic products intelligently used as instructed are effective tranquilizers. Knowing that you look your best provides a feeling of security that is like a diplomatic passport. And it gets you to wherever and whomever you wish to reach.

A woman who has beauty feels it and lives it. She walks, talks, and acts like a beauty. To be in her presence is better than taking a spirit-lifting pill. Without beauty, woman has no peace of mind. With beauty, she is like a bonfire—she lights up others as well as herself. It is not any longer a surprise, then, that personal magnetism is the secret of her success. This magnetism is not necessarily a mystery or a God-given talent but can be self-made. People are always asking me what this magnetism or glamour, as we refer to it more simply, is. I cannot tell you in one word what glamour is. The most important thing is that *every* woman can have it.

As I listen to myself, I feel that I am preaching a sermon—one I believe in like a religion. It is true that I am in the business of beauty; but if I did not believe in its truth and its philosophy, I could not make a success of this business.

When my mother was a girl, the treatment doctors advised for nervous tension and frustration was a sea voyage. Later, when *I* was a girl, the cure-all for a broken heart or for convalescence was a new hat. That's probably why I went into the millinery business. But today's doctors know better. They know they must prescribe something more basic than that which a breeze could blow right off a woman's head. Psychiatrists and other doctors often urge their women patients to lift their spirits and cure their ailments by keeping their bodies shapely and slim, their faces treated in ways that subtract years, and having their hair restyled. And by adding a cloud of fragrance they seem to feel equipped to make a brave new start. Often they recapture their lost dreams and get a second chance at happiness.

I feel that today no woman need be an ugly duckling. Regular features do not make a woman beautiful. It is easy to achieve a colorful, radiant, clear complexion, but make-up must be artfully applied. It takes more than a swipe of lipstick once a day and a dab of rouge (some women should never use it) to make a woman beautiful. A most important part of the modern woman is her crowning glory—her hair. Years ago we could do nothing about the color of our hair if we didn't like it or if it didn't suit us. When hair dyes were first introduced, they were not looked upon favorably. But, as Oscar Wilde said, "What is today's extreme becomes tomorrow's fashion, given enough time." And hair coloring is fashionable. And so now, the stigma attached to colored hair no longer exists.

We Banish "Old"

We have no such word as "old" in our vocabulary. We don't think it; we don't use it. I think the best illustration I can give you of what I mean is the story of my own mother. When I left France, I carried away with me the picture of my mother as I last saw her—youthful, vigorous, and lovely. Several years later, when I had saved enough money, I took a trip back to my native country. I returned remembering my mother as my childhood ideal of beauty, and I found her an old lady at forty. She had put on weight, begun to slump, and she was no longer vivacious. She acted like an old lady, she talked like an old lady, and so she was an old lady!

It's important to keep up your bank account. It's important to keep up with the Joneses. But what's more important than keeping up people's admiration, affection, and respect for yourself?

Glamour today does all that for you. It makes people admire your external appearance, your built-in warmth, and your social ease. It's made of many things.

You know something about every event you attend. What will your mood be? Of course you prepare your mood, just as you prepare your dress. What sort of event will it be? A private little dinner party, or will it be a formal reception, or a quiet TV at-home session with close friends? You must always look your best. Your family and friends expect it of you.

It adds up to the fact that glamour must be anticipated and calculated today, as competition is keener—whether it be for the moon, a man, a career, or whatever; the mind and the body provide the basic weapons for the struggle. But glamour is the miracle ingredient which wins the battle.

Glamour Reflects on the Outside

One day, when looking through the Oxford Dictionary, my eyes fell on the definition of glamour. Glamour, a derivative of "grammar," which means, basically, learning in general. In the course of its evolution, glamour grew to have additional meanings; for example, magic, enchantment, casting a spell. So I realized that, if it meant learning, everyone could know it, and I decided to write a book about it.

Glamour really begins on the inside and reflects

on the outside. However, some achieve it by understanding its importance and working to attain it. And this glamour can be as certain as a guided missile. You can put it on, take it off, apply it in half or full strength. It rarely fails to have an automatic reaction once you know the mood you wish to create, the lights you will be under, and the degree to which you want to be a "glamour-gusher." Your own experience will tell you that a too obvious, too heavily loaded approach will exhaust you in its preparation and may knock out your target.

You can't fall back on that moth-eaten excuse, "I didn't know whether to dress or not, so I came as I am." Of course you come as you are, but the "way you are" can make you or be your undoing.

To me, women today seem to be terrific! I can't help but compare them with two of the most important world forces—the guided missile and automotive transportation.

I believe women should leave nothing to chance. There is no excuse for a woman's not having that built-in, swift, smooth new kind of personal airborne transmission that the automobile companies call "torsion." Maybe a simpler way to say it is "a soft impact," or putting yourself across.

Today's life requires calculation, like an orderly executive, male or female, who plans the procedure for something important.

A while back I began to play around with the letters of the word "glamour." If you take them apart, study what each one stands for, then put them together again, you have a pretty good definition of glamour.

"G" is for good grooming—indispensable to glamour. It is also for graciousness, an inner quality that shows on the outside in dealing with friends, business associates, or strangers. "G" also stands for grace in the way you sit, walk, and move.

"L" is for love. What else! Love of life, of your husband, your neighbors, your fellow man, love of all things. Love, the magic force that makes a woman tick, like the mainspring of a watch. And a woman who loves and is loved has a generosity and inner radiance that is catching.

"A" is for ambition—the ambition to know and learn. "A" is also for an awareness of all that is going on around you in the world. "A" is also for agelessness and for the artful use of those artifices which banish age and make a woman seem more naturally beautiful. "A" also stands for attention to diet, figure control, and clothes, and to the effective use of make-up, hair cosmetics, and perfume so as to look beautiful and be alluring.

"M" is for mystery and for making the most of yourself—every woman's birthright.

"O" is for originality. It enables you to think and live freely and courageously, and to become an individual, with a style of your own, instead of a carbon copy cut from a mass mold. If you have originality, you are one of the women other women copy.

"U" is for understanding—an inner quality nourished by a thirst for knowledge.

"R" is for restraint—the self-discipline that keeps you from overdoing things. It expresses itself in simplicity, good taste in dress, and not straining to outdo your hostess at a party, though you never fail to pay her the courtesy of looking your best. "R" stands for reality, too. It enables you to make a realistic appraisal of yourself; to make out a personal report card in which you evaluate your character, your personality and appearance, then set your sights and reach for them. "R" is also for responsiveness—that quality that makes you friendly to people and receptive to new ideas.

Remember that a sea voyage depends on good or bad weather and who might be the fellow passengers. The beautiful chapeau can only be worn out of doors. But a woman's face and figure are with her all the time. And backing up their beauty and her security is that pedestal by which the new world of beauty is solidly supported—science. And who knows this better than you.

General Foods Fund Renews Home Economics Fellowships

For the third consecutive year, the General Foods Fund has renewed its 24 graduate fellowships in home economics with grants totaling more than $84,000.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Michigan State Universities; the Universities of Illinois, Minnesota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin; Cornell University; Purdue University; Iowa State College; and Kansas State College are the educational institutions participating.

Since its formation in 1953, the Fund, sponsored by General Foods Corporation, has made educational grants of more than $1,786,000.

Standard Photo Service Co.

Irene McDermott (second from the right), *vice-president of AHEA and chairman of the 1958 annual meeting program planning committee, and Beulah V. Gillaspie, president, greet the speakers for the closing general session of the annual meeting.* Left to right: *Miss Gillaspie, B. R. Sen, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Mabel Rollins of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University; and E. Neige Todhunter of the University of Alabama.*

High Lights of the Annual Meeting

OUR place in the world is no longer to be taken for granted—either as professional persons or as citizens. Our reaction to this realization was without doubt *the* high light of the 1958 annual meeting. A second major high light was the creation of an assembly of delegates as the large governing body of the Association.

As Eric Johnston said in his keynote address on "Living with the Changes of the Space Age," we can "explore inner space as well as outer space." In many ways we tried to do this at the annual meeting. In fact, we have been exploring the inner space of home economics for some time as Beatrice Paolucci, a member of the Association's philosophy and objectives committee, said in her talk on reviewing the orbit of home economics.

Spark for the committee's work was the Association's approaching 50th Anniversary—not Sputnik—but the manner of our entry into the space age has certainly added a note of urgency and widespread importance to the committee's work. This was reflected in Miss Paolucci's plea for the personal involvement of each of us in reviewing our orbit. It appeared also in the plans reported by Chairman Dorothy Scott for member reaction to the committee's tentative report and for an intraprofessional conference on over-all philosophy.

Few speakers could have equalled John R. Mayor in summarizing the decisions facing us in education. We may think that we're at a crossroads on many educational issues, but the facts are, he said, that on some of the most important issues—such as ability grouping—the decisions are already made.

At the third general session, we had the rare privilege of seeing B. R. Sen, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization. He spoke sadly of the still hungry in the world and suggested a "Freedom from Hunger Year" as a worthy companion to the International Geophysical Year. On the same program two of our own Association's most admired members spoke out against quackery and misinterpretation of research data and on behalf of scientific facts, accurately appraised and intelligently interpreted and used. Facts should have more such champions as Neige Todhunter and Mabel Rollins!

Elsewhere, too, throughout the week, our today's position and our whither tomorrow held the spotlight. The public relations committee, the state presidents' and councilors' unit, and other groups and individuals endorsed a strong program of public relations.

Sections, Too

For the College Club section—whose members have long tomorrows, but few yesterdays of experience—Edna Amidon drew from all our experience and her own vision of the future to speak on "Home Economics in a Scientific Age." She then joined with Incoming President Olga P. Brucher in welcoming the record college group into the profession and the Association.

Other sections, too, had a good many things to say about the future and about new ideas. The housing and household equipment panel on brainstorming stressed that creative thinking is applicable to all situations and that brainstorming has a place in many fields. The homemakers "re-assessed" themselves; Extension Service looked at its program in light of social, scientific, and technological changes; and other sections considered research and new developments in professional activities. Several related them to the world scene.

"Roll Down, You Delaware"

From the Tuesday evening reception in Philadelphia's beautiful Art Museum to the Friday afternoon professional trips and the charming eye-opener of songs along the Delaware by Emeline Weakley, the hospitality of Philadelphia and its home economists ran like the friendly Delaware itself through the meeting.

Eye-opener Barbara Sampson, home from international trade fairs, spoke of her days behind the iron curtain as a home economist at the Trade Fair in Poland. Lilly Daché, another international figure, was unquestionably another of the high lights of the week, enchanting her audience with her own warmth as well as with her ideas about the charming woman.

Exhibit of Ideas

Ideas, information, new methods, new materials, new services, lined every aisle in the spacious, comfortable exhibit hall, and many a booth had sit-down space where we could rest a bit, chat with exhibitor and friends, and assimilate information and ideas.

Assembly of Delegates

An assembly of delegates was created by revisions in the constitution and bylaws adopted at the annual business meeting. The assembly merges the previous business meeting and council meeting into one body based on delegates in accordance with the membership of state home economics associations. It will hold its first meeting at the annual meeting in Milwaukee next year.

Attendance

Attracted by the program and exhibits as well as by the opportunity to visit historic Philadelphia, 2,114 members came to the 1958 annual meeting. Total attendance was divided thus:

Members	2,114
Nonmembers	540
College club members and students	307
AHEA guests	75
Press	32
Exhibitors	844
	3,912
Guests of exhibitors	664
Total attendance	4,576

Membership Awards

Five state associations received awards for gains of 10 per cent or more in membership during 1957-58 at the annual business meeting. The members who accepted the awards for the honored states were Jean Frances Trice, Arkansas; Mrs. Lucile Parrish, Colorado; Mrs. Lola H. Janis, Connecticut; Mary Alice Willis, Kentucky; and Sara Ann Brown, West Virginia.

. . . and Whereas

". . . and whereas these officers have given so much to the Association," said Mildred Horton, AHEA executive secretary, in her own list of "Whereases" (with a bow to the resolutions committee) at the early morning conclusion of the business meeting, "therefore be it resolved that we express our thanks to all the officers and committees—to Beulah Gillaspie, Eleanor Barnes, and Irene McDermott, who leave office this year, and to the others who continue in office or come in to take up Association duties."

We'll meet them in Milwaukee next year—June 23 to 26.

Part of Philadelphia's hospitable welcome to the 1958 annual meeting—one of the window displays arranged through courtesy of the Philadelphia Gas Works and the Philadelphia National Bank to greet AHEA members and tell the community of work done by home economists. The window displays and other greetings to the AHEA were set up in co-operation with the local committee on publicity.

Smiles of anticipation for next year's annual meeting in Milwaukee. Here (left to right), *Wisconsin Home Economics Association President Rita L. Youmans, 1959 Local Arrangements Chairman Florence Beatty, AHEA Vice-President and Chairman of the 1959 Program Planning Committee Elizabeth Dyar, and AHEA President Olga P. Brucher begin plans for next year's meeting.*

Photos by Standard Photo Service Co.

Time to register. Doris E. Dierkes (dark dress near Non-Members sign) *is chairman of the local committee on registration; Marjorie Rankin* (foreground, right), *chairman of local committee on membership.*

Annual Meeting in Review

IT IS our hope that, as your eyes wander over these pages, the pictures will bring back vivid memories of the 1958 annual meeting. We hope, too, that those who did not attend will catch a little of the feeling of accomplishment which those who were in Philadelphia remember so vividly.

But neither pictures nor words can do justice to the delights and advantages of occasions such as our annual meeting. Aside from the knowledge which we all gain from the sessions themselves, there is the pleasure to be gained from seeing old friends and making new ones; the inspiration from the casual exchange of ideas between meetings—and late at night after the meetings are over; the good feeling that one is truly a part of the Association and assisting in major decisions such as, this year, the creation of an assembly of delegates and the adoption of an important program of work for the next two years. There is the wonderful feeling of surprise when, sitting down to breakfast, you find an old friend at an adjacent table—or maybe even Lilly Daché.

And as for timeliness, we all marvel at the ability of the officers and planning committee to choose a timely theme when they must start outlining the program eight months in advance.

And now, if any of us who attended feel that we didn't quite get ourselves "talked out" in Philadelphia, we can dwell on the fact that we'll all gather together again in Milwaukee in 1959. A fine thing to look forward to!

Barbara Sampson (left), *product representative for Birds Eye Division of General Foods Corporation, is greeted by Laura W. Drummond, AHEA vice-president, at an eye opener.*

AHEA President Beulah V. Gillaspie (left) *watches as J. H. McCain of the Borden Company presents the 1958 Borden Award for Fundamental Research in the Field of Nutrition and Experimental Foods to Mrs. May S. Reynolds of the University of Wisconsin.*

Photos by Standard Photo Service Co.

Miss Gillaspie and Miss Horton express their appreciation to annual meeting exhibitors. Left to right: *Ann L. Lyng of Procter & Gamble; Beulah V. Gillaspie, AHEA president; Ann L. Olson of Procter & Gamble; Sophia M. Lovekamp and Reba Staggs of the National Livestock and Meat Board; and Mildred Horton, executive secretary of AHEA.*

Typical of the many stimulating section meetings was the joint social welfare and public health and housing and household equipment meeting. Here Mrs. Emily Taylor of Irvington, New Jersey, shows how, as a blind homemaker, she can carry on her homemaking duties with methods she learned in a class sponsored by the Public Service Electric and Gas Company in New Jersey. Pictured are Mrs. Eleanor V. Wiese of that Company; Ruth Sheldon, chairman of the housing and household equipment section of AHEA; Mrs. Luise Addiss, chairman of the social welfare and public health section of AHEA; and Mrs. Taylor, blind homemaker who also works as a secretary outside her home.

Eric A. Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, who spoke on "Living with the Changes of the Space Age" at the opening general session on Tuesday, is greeted by (left to right) *Irene E. McDermott, vice-president of AHEA; Beatrice Paolucci, Ohio State University; and Dr. Gillaspie, AHEA president. Dr. Paolucci was a speaker on the same program.*

Committees report at a luncheon of the executive board and the state presidents' and councilors' unit. Left to right: *Olga P. Brucher, incoming president; Dorothy D. Scott, chairman, philosophy and objectives committee; Rosalind Lifquist, vice-chairman, public relations committee; Beulah V. Gillaspie, president; Gertrude Roskie, chairman, state presidents' and councilors' unit.*

Dorcas Bates of Campbell Soup Company's Test Kitchens gives new ideas on soup cookery to (left to right) *Betty Cronin of Campbell's; Gertrude Gerluck, Canada; Frances Michael, Hotpoint; Marion Fisher Hill of the* Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Elizabeth Dyar, vice-president of AHEA, introduces Emeline Clayton Weakley, music consultant, division of fine arts, Philadelphia Public Schools, who sang "Songs Along the Delaware" at Wednesday's eye opener.

A representative of Chas. A. Bennett Co., publishers, talks over new textbook ideas with (left to right) *M. Louise Rutherford of Philadelphia; Jacqueline Hale of Wm. Pryn Co.; and Sisters Bernard Eileen and Anita Richard of the College of St. Elizabeth.*

Another annual meeting ends and (left to right) *Olga P. Brucher, new AHEA president, accepts the gavel from Beulah V. Gillaspie, outgoing president, as Mrs. Florence W. Low, treasurer, and Helen R. LeBaron, vice-president, other new AHEA officers, look on.*

COLLEGE CLUBS

Bon Voyage to Philadelphia

Carol Auringer

Carol Auringer, president of the AHEA college clubs section for 1958-59, is a student at Iowa State College.

OUR times set such a fast pace that we often find ourselves a little confused about our direction. It is then that we look at landmarks to help set us back on the right course, with our confidence—as well as our sense of direction—restored.

The annual meeting of the AHEA, held in Philadelphia the latter part of June, again proved to be the landmark for future direction. After attending the annual meeting, I'm sure that I speak for every college club delegate when I say that we feel fortunate indeed to belong to such an organization, and we count it a privilege and honor to be a part of the Association.

The first few hours of our Monday voyage landed us in the middle of a churning sea of voices. Where else could we be but at the college club mixer! Here were girls representing their college clubs from all over the United States, including Hawaii. Our port of call was the Sylvania Hotel. The president, Joanne Holtz, welcomed us and introduced her fellow officers. Joanne introduced our hostesses, "the gals from Pennsylvania," who charted our course for the evening's festivities. It was fun trying to connect names and faces. I had the pleasure of meeting and talking with the delegate from my home state—Missouri. This was truly an enthusiastic beginning for the week to follow.

On Tuesday we continued our journey by attending the first general session. This time the convention hall was our dock. AHEA President Beulah V. Gillaspie welcomed us to the meeting. "Living with the Changes of the Space Age" was the title of a speech by Eric A. Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America. Mr. Johnston spoke to us about what he called "two alarming trends" in America—conformity and concentration. Beatrice Paolucci of Ohio State University followed Mr. Johnston with a discussion of the subject "Reviewing Our Orbit." She stated that the home economics profession is much like a satellite, with families as the center of its orbit. When social and economic changes occur, the home economics satellite, too, must change its orbit.

That night we were fortunate enough to visit the Philadelphia Museum of Art. We just didn't have enough time to see all of the treasures contained in the majestic building. However, one treasure that did arouse extreme interest was the wedding gown which was worn by Princess Grace of Monaco. This was displayed in the museum's collection of fashions.

Wednesday morning Emeline Clayton Weakley presented "Songs Along the Delaware." The charm and radiance of her presentation truly opened our eyes to some of the history of the people along the Delaware River. That afternoon the college clubs held their program meeting with Edna P. Amidon, director, Home Economics Education Branch, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, discussing "Home Economics in a Scientific Age." She reminded us of how scientific methods have changed our ways, and that we, as future home economists, should be well grounded in the scientific approach to home economics. Miss Amidon asked us to continue to look toward an "exciting" education, so that we will continue to develop as a true profession.

The installation of the 1958-59 officers weighed the anchor to start us on our voyage into the new year. It is a pleasure and honor to be an officer of such a tremendous crew. Without the expert knowledge, experience, and co-operation of the crew, the captain cannot move his ship. This crew of college delegates gave their approval for "full steam ahead" for next year.

Again we say "thank you" to the past officers for steering the college clubs section along the right course. It is our desire that the present officers will continue to work for every college club member. Therefore, we want to offer our services to you at any time.

Standard Photo Service

Olga P. Brucher, president of AHEA, greets incoming college clubs officers. Left to right: Shirley A. Lambert, first vice-president; Carol Auringer, president; Miss Brucher; Gaye Newton, secretary; and Janice Kelly, second vice-president.

The closing session for this day inspired thinking concerning the national problems of education today. For that session, we joined with the other members to hear John R. Mayor, director of the Science Teaching Improvement Program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He pointed out one of the most glaring weaknesses in our educational structure today—breaks in the different levels of education. "A unified plan of education must be developed," he stated.

On Thursday afternoon, the college clubs delegates listened to Fern Shipley, associate leader of 4-H Clubs and YMW Programs, give pointers on "communications." One point Miss Shipley emphasized was that one should "build a fence around her audience, because any time you communicate with someone you change his behavior."

This afternoon was climaxed by a tea—delightful despite a sudden downpour—planned especially for our enjoyment by the College of Home Economics at Drexel Institute of Technology.

"Are Women Finished?" asked Lilly Daché on the last day of the meeting. At that moment I'm sure we all felt entirely "finished" from the busy week we had had. We were about to nod in agreement that we could not be more "finished" when we realized that she was asking us to take stock of ourselves, not how tired we were. The question which popped into my mind while she was speaking was, how do we look when stepping out before the eyes of the public? She emphasized the importance of little touches to a woman's beauty, including the use of the right perfume. Also, Lilly Daché gave us her definition of "*glamour.*"

G ood grooming
L ove
A mbition
M ystery and making the most of yourself
O riginality
U nderstanding
R estraint and realism

Following the eye opener, B. R. Sen, director-general, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, presented "The People and FAO" at the general session. He stated that FAO is made up of 76 member nations today and that the primary objective of the organization is that of ridding the world of hunger.

During breakfast that last morning, some of us relived the experiences of the week. I remembered the tale of Shirley Lambert from Keene Teachers College in New Hampshire, the "first veep," getting stuck between floors in an elevator one evening. Also, the midnight session that Jan Kelly from Mississippi State College, "second veep," P. Gaye Newton from the University of California, secretary, and I had chatting. We remembered those we had met and the friends that we had gained from all over the United States. Perhaps we would not see each other again, but for one week we had been together, enjoyed the same things, and would carry away the same memory. Each one, as she cruised toward the home horizon, would remember the friendship, the new insight she had gained into her own profession, the ideas presented for use next year in her own college club, and, most important, she will have grown in knowledge of and respect for the home economics profession.

1957-58 Report of Activities

From the Board of Trustees

The board of trustees met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the 1958 annual meeting of the AHEA.

In accordance with the budget duties assigned to the board as a result of the 1957 revision of the AHEA By-laws, the board of trustees prepared the annual budget for 1958-59. The board also directs investment of all funds of the Association. See the annual budget in this issue of the JOURNAL, page 575, and the auditor's report, which will appear in the November issue.

During the Philadelphia meeting, the board accepted the resignations from the board of outgoing officers, Mrs. Eleanor O. Barnes, Irene E. McDermott, and Beulah V. Gillaspie, and appointed the new officers, Treasurer Florence W. Low and Vice-President Helen R. LeBaron, as members.

BEULAH V. GILLASPIE, *President 1956-58*
OLGA P. BRUCHER, *President 1958-60*

From the Executive Board and Executive Committee

The following report summarizes action taken by the executive committee and the executive board of AHEA during the past year. For more details of many of the activities mentioned see the annual reports of the appropriate committees and reports that will appear in the JOURNAL as progress is made on plans now under way.

Future annual meetings. Miami Beach, Florida, was approved as the annual meeting city for 1962. The dates will be June 26 to 29, 1962. The cities already selected for annual meeting sites are: 1959—Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 23 to 26; 1960—Denver, Colorado, June 28 to July 1; 1961—Cleveland, Ohio, June 27 to 30.

Fiftieth anniversary observance. At the request of the executive committee, Olga P. Brucher, president-elect, called together a committee to help make plans for the observance of the anniversary year. The anniversary will be celebrated throughout the calendar year of 1959, with the 1959 annual meeting to be planned as one of the high points of the year.

Philosophy and objectives and *federal research related to home economics.* The executive board and the executive committee have both given special attention this year to the ongoing work of these two important committees and have encouraged the continuation of their work. A conference with representatives of related organizations is to be held in Gull Lake, Michigan, in October to consider the over-all philosophy of the profession. The "research" committee will continue its efforts to have a Research Foundation for the American Home established in the federal government.

Public relations. Many individuals and groups within the Association and the Association's own public relations committee have, for some time, recommended an intensified program of public relations designed to create a better understanding of home economics on the part of the public and encourage recruitment to the profession. The executive committee authorized the executive secretary to consult professional agencies in regard to a public relations program. This was done in consultation with the president, the president-elect, and representatives of the AHEA public relations committee and others. Progress was reported to the membership at the annual meeting and authorization to proceed was voted. The executive committee held a special summer session on this project after this JOURNAL went to press. Progress will be reported as soon as possible.

Awards. The executive board accepted the offer of the Borden Award for Fundamental Research in the Field of Nutrition and Experimental Foods for 1959 and an offer of a fellowship for a secondary school teacher from *Good Housekeeping* Magazine in memory of Katherine Fisher.

BEULAH V. GILLASPIE, *President 1956-58*
OLGA P. BRUCHER, *President 1958-60*

Trends in 55 Years of Home Economics

The development of home economics is the subject of Pennsylvania State University's new pamphlet *Trends in the College of Home Economics.* It is available for 50 cents from the Dean of the College of Home Economics, Pennsylvania State University, University Park.

From the State Presidents' and Councilors' Unit of AHEA Council

[In line with the revision of the AHEA Constitution adopted at the 1958 annual meeting, the unit will henceforth be called the State Presidents' and Councilors' Unit of the AHEA.]

Four letters were sent by the chairman of the unit to the unit members during the year—the first a report of the executive committee meeting in January, the second transmitting the proposed AHEA program of work for suggestions from unit members, and the third and fourth outlining plans for the June meeting.

The program for the unit meetings during the annual meeting was a workshop on communication in home economics. Alice King, a member of the AHEA committee to the National Project on Agricultural Communications, and Mary Holtman, home economist with the NPAC, planned and co-ordinated the two workshop sessions. One was held on Monday morning, and one on Friday afternoon. Jean Judge, Jack Murray, and Carolyn Lyon assisted Alice King in presenting "The Communication Process" and "The Learning Process" on Monday morning. Mary Holtman and Robert Dimit presented "Group Processes and Social Action" on Friday afternoon. Mary Holtman assisted members of the unit in making a take-home application for use in state associations at the Friday meeting.

The presidents' and councilors' unit met on Monday afternoon with the AHEA executive board to hear reports from the AHEA officers, headquarters staff, and from AHEA committees. Following the meeting with the executive board, the unit discussed implementing plans of AHEA committees and headquarters staff in state associations. Eunice Herald, chairman-elect, conducted this session, and Betty Ruth Joyce, field secretary, served as consultant. The unit voted to endorse the nation-wide program of public relations being considered by the AHEA membership and executive board.

The business meeting of the unit was held on Friday afternoon. Edna Hill served as chairman of the nominating committee. The officers elected are:

Chairman-elect—Mrs. Helen Yenzer White of Kansas
Secretary—Rhea Keeler of Nebraska

The officers feel that the program for the unit meeting this year was worth while and skillfully organized. We express our appreciation to Alice King and Mary Holtman for the many hours they contributed to planning the program and to all of the participants for their effective presentation. We hope that state associations will become aware of the communications opportunities and that we can make maximum use of what we have learned about communications in carrying out plans for the 50th Anniversary Year, in interpreting our philosophy and objectives, as well as in all of our contacts with the public.

GERTRUDE ROSKIE, *Chairman*

Resolutions from the 1958 Annual Meeting

WHEREAS, The 49th annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association has been concerned with the problems of living with the changes of the space age, stimulating us to recognize the changes and to develop a satisfactory program of action for living in a changing world; therefore, be it

Resolved, That home economists accept their responsibility for education which will play a role of national and international importance in teaching people how to live in a democratic society.

Resolved, That research in all areas of home economics be accelerated to keep pace with the unusual changes taking place; further be it

Resolved, That home economics face the challenge of recognizing, accepting, and adjusting to changes in educational programs that must be implemented if we are to participate efficiently in and contribute effectively to future developments.

Resolved, That the AHEA be given full support of all its members in helping to make final plans for a successful Ninth International Congress on Home Economics.

WHEREAS, The program of the 49th annual meeting of AHEA has increased our understanding of the problems facing our profession and stimulated the desire to adapt our skills for meeting changing demands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That appreciation and gratitude be expressed to the planning committee, to each speaker, and to all who contributed to the program.

WHEREAS, we have enjoyed the gracious hospitality, the many services, and numerous activities provided by the state home economics associations of Pennsylvania and Delaware, be it

Resolved, That a special expression of appreciation be extended to the personnel of all committees.

WHEREAS, The co-operation and generous support of the exhibitors have added much to our interest in and values of the meeting as a whole, and

WHEREAS, The press, radio, TV, and local firms have extended a hearty welcome and have carried the trend of the meeting to members not in attendance and to the general public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That AHEA express its appreciation to each of these groups for their support.

ZXLEMA P. PRICE, *Chairman*

From Staff Officers

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

In orbit—These words have come to mean much to millions of persons on this planet during 1957-58. They represent startling acceleration, extraordinary achievement, and the triumph of logic and study. Being in orbit seems to characterize the activities of the headquarters staff during 1957-58. In addition to promoting the many important regular and special functions and activities of the Association, the staff assumed additional responsibilities for the Ninth International Congress on Home Economics. Each headquarters staff member added Congress work to her duties; each can rightly be recognized for her share in the culmination of the Congress; and each is due special thanks.

In this new Congress role, the staff had strong support from the Congress Organizing Committee and the local Congress committees. *Strong support* means countless hours of thoughtful planning, developing the blueprint for the Congress, building the structure, and adding accessories which will make the Congress friendly, comfortable, and rewarding. Special appreciation is due these volunteers who have given so generously of their time and abilities.

The Association in 1953, during Mrs. Elizabeth S. Herbert's term of office as president, sent its first Congress satellite into space. This satellite carried the Association's official invitation to the International Federation of Home Economics to hold its Ninth International Congress in the United States. It was not until Catherine T. Dennis' administration as president that the invitation was accepted, the date and place were confirmed, and plans began to take shape. During 1957-58 the Association can lay claim to having its Congress satellite *in orbit*.

The Congress prospectus, preliminary and official application forms, questionnaires, news releases, and letters by the thousands have gone round and round the world. These have been observed by home economists in at least 40 countries from which will come Congress participants. Our Congress is no small satellite, no short-time satellite. The leadership of those at the Congress, the quality of the program, and the enthusiasm of the participants lend encouragement to believe that the results and the value of the Ninth International Congress will be *in orbit* for many years and that more and more countries may come to use the findings of the Congress.

The Congress took place at the University of Maryland, July 28 to August 2, 1958. The executive secretary was appointed Congress director and as such instigated and co-ordinated plans for the Congress and served as chairman of the Congress Organizing Committee. A short report of the work of that committee appears among the committee reports for the year 1957-58. Extensive coverage of the Congress, planned for the October issue of the JOURNAL, will be its own report of the success of the work of Congress committees.

The Association and its organic units—In promoting the program of the Association and in extending the influence of home economics and developing good public relations, Association officers and staff recognize first the importance of state home economics associations as organic units of the Association. Their strengths, their programs, and activities are reflected in the AHEA.

On the national level the Association functions through its six subject-matter sections, nine professional sections, and committees classified as standing, program, and annual meeting.

The AHEA section and committee chairmen work with and through their counterparts on the state level or with a liaison representative usually appointed by the state president. The achievements of state associations and of Association sections and committees are varied and comprehensive as portrayed in their annual reports.

As the Association grows in the number of members, in kinds of funds and income, and in the scope of program activities, relationships inside and outside the organization become more important—and more complex. Members who accept elective or appointive positions in the Association nowadays find that they must understand these relationships and observe the proper channels of organization procedure if they are to make their best contribution to the Association's program. They need to study the structure of the organization and to make good organization procedure one of their goals. The headquarters staff, too, is constantly aware that good relationships and procedures prove beneficial to the organization and to members.

The headquarters staff lends its full support to state associations and section and committee chairmen in the development of their programs. Various kinds of assistance are given to section and committee chairmen. Included are: reproduction and distribution of letters and materials related to the programs of the sections and committees, arrangements for meetings, assembling material, etc.

Sections, created to promote the interest of their members, develop their own programs and procedures within the policies of the Association. Committees, unlike sections, are created to perform specific functions. Some Association committees, again unlike sections, meet annually or oftener if advisable. These members receive reimbursement for their transportation expenses to attend committee meetings.

A brief review of Association committees having

meetings during 1957-58 may point up the work of committees and indicate the contribution that headquarters makes. Committee meetings during 1957-58 were as follows:

The executive committee met in Washington, D. C., January 24-26, 1958. A special "communications appreciation day" on January 23 was attended by the committee members and some Association leaders of the Washington area. Alice King of Delaware, one of AHEA's representatives on the home economics committee of the National Project on Agricultural Communications, was in charge of the program. The AHEA appreciated the contribution Mrs. King and those who assisted her made in this important area.

Consideration was given to all problems that had accumulated since the June meeting of the executive board. Special consideration was given to the report of the Association's public relations committee and to some current adverse statements made in television and radio presentations and through the press relative to education in general and specifically to certain areas of home economics.

The Association's committee on program for the 1958 annual meeting met in Philadelphia October 26-28, 1957, with certain members of the headquarters staff and members of the Pennsylvania Home Economics Association. This committee develops a pattern for the annual meeting and plans the general session programs, eye openers, and special functions. The headquarters staff works closely with the chairman and vice-chairman of local arrangements, handles all correspondence with speakers and section chairmen, completes the program, and endeavors to have all things ready for the opening day.

The committee on federal research related to home economics met twice at headquarters during the current year—October 20-22, 1957, and March 13-15, 1958. Mrs. Kathryn V. Burns has continued to serve the committee as special assistant. The chairman, the special assistant, and others of the committee have met frequently to discuss special items related to the committee's work. As has been known from the time of the committee's inception, the achievement of its purposes will take time and patience.

The philosophy and objectives committee, which was appointed in early 1956, has continued its efforts to evaluate home economics in the light of the present situation and trends of the future. A preliminary statement has been prepared for limited distribution at the 1958 annual meeting. Members of the executive board and the state presidents' and councilors' unit will give special consideration to the statement at their joint preconvention meeting in Philadelphia. Their reaction, together with that of other leaders of the Association, to the statement will be helpful to the committee. With plans made for celebrating the Association's fiftieth birthday in 1959, the committee looks forward to the presentation of a statement of philosophy and objectives at the 1959 annual meeting.

The Association's program-of-work committee under the leadership of President-elect Olga P. Brucher met in Denver in November 1957 to develop the Association's program for the two years of Miss Brucher's administration. Since many of the committee members were attending the meeting of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities in Denver, the chairman wisely selected Denver as the meeting place. The program was developed after careful consideration of the many current changes and influences of importance to home economics. The program was then freely circulated to state presidents by the unit's representative on the committee and to section chairmen by their committee representative. Suggestions for changes were considered, and the program as revised was submitted to the executive committee in January 1958. It was approved by the members at their annual business meeting in Philadelphia.

The Association's fiftieth anniversary committee was appointed early in January 1958 upon the authorization of the executive committee. President-elect Olga P. Brucher, as chairman of this committee, presented the committee's recommendations to the joint meeting of the executive committee and state presidents' and councilors' unit in Philadelphia. The proposals submitted included ways in which individual members, state associations, and the AHEA could observe the Association's fiftieth anniversary. The culmination of the celebration will take place at the 1959 annual meeting.

The public relations committee met November 22-24, 1957, for a continued follow-through on the recommendations made to and approved by the executive board in June 1957. Following its meeting in January 1958 the executive secretary, upon authorization of the executive committee, began to explore the possibility of the employment of public relations counsel for the Association. The need for counsel has been somewhat accelerated during the past few months. Public relations counsel for 1958-59 is an Association goal. [The membership voted at the annual meeting to go ahead with plans for obtaining professional public relations counsel.]

The consumer interests committee met at headquarters February 13-14, 1958, and considered current questions of interest to consumers. Textile fiber identification legislation was one point of major interest. A statement favoring fiber identification was prepared for the consideration of the executive committee. Upon receipt of the executive committee's approval, the chairman of the Association's committee on legislation sent the statement to the chairman of the Senate committee concerned.

A resolution relative to the use of trading stamps and similar devices was submitted to the board at its June 1958 meeting. The board suggested certain changes and returned the resolution to the committee for its further consideration.

The advisory committee on publications and adver-

tising held its annual meeting at headquarters in April. The helpfulness of this committee is reflected in the quality of the JOURNAL content and the wide distribution of Association members as JOURNAL contributors.

The international committee met at headquarters twice during the year in relation to the Association's international scholarships. Awards were determined and arrangements discussed for co-operation with U. S. colleges and universities.

A special membership committee consisting of the current membership credentials committee chairman, the Association president, and two former presidents met to consider questions raised by previous membership credentials committees and others relative to membership eligibility as defined in the bylaws and also criteria for the Association's nominating committee in its selection of nominees for Association officers. The results of the committee's recommendations to the executive committee in January were reflected in the proposed revisions to the bylaws.

The congress organizing committee met 13 times at headquarters (see its report on page 554).

Affiliations and representations afford opportunities for the Association to project itself and its program and to give and receive information in related areas. Association representatives have attended meetings of the following organizations:

Advisory Committee on Home Economics Research, USDA
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Cancer Society Public Education Seminar
American Council on Education
Meeting on Food Fads called by the American Dietetic Association
Coordinating Committee on Collegiate Problems of Teacher Education
Council of National Organizations Annual Meeting and Seminars
Gull Lake Conference on Communications of the National Project on Agricultural Communications
United States Committee for the United Nations

Mrs. Helen Judy Bond, former president of AHEA, has been appointed to represent the Association on the National Committee on the Aging of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

Association finances and information about headquarters—As reported annually, the May 31 statement of income and expenses shows an increase over the 10-month period of last year. A comparison of income and expenses for the first ten months of the current year with those of two previous years points up the increases:

	May 31, 1956	*May 31, 1957*	*May 31, 1958*
Actual Income	$283,655.23	$308,989.66	$324,121.59
Actual Expenses	$207,048.84	$230,350.09	$248,457.05

The increase in membership dues is reflected in the increase in income. The usual daily increase in cost of goods and services essential to the ongoing of the Association is reflected in the increase of expenses. The current Association budget appears in the September issue of the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS; the auditor's report for the immediate past year always appears in a fall issue. Members are encouraged to study the financial structure of the Association.

The staff—One additional clerical assistant has been added during the 1957-58 year. One full-time secretary has been employed since January 1, primarily to handle Congress registrations and correspondence. As always, some special assistance has been required for regular Association work and also for the Congress. Joan Cassidy, publications assistant, resigned her position effective at the close of the annual meeting. We appreciate her completion of the annual meeting assignment before going to a new position in Washington. Changes included a new person for Addressograph work, the transfer of one person from Addressograph to membership, and one for replacement. The secretary to one staff member has been replaced. On the whole, the staff has been stable.

The headquarters building continues to be a source of pleasure to the staff and to Association visitors. Special gifts during 1957-58 include the following:

a. A statuette of Mater Admirabilis presented by the National Catholic Council on Home Economics
b. Two sterling silver nut spoons presented to the Association on behalf of the college club students and advisers of the District of Columbia
c. A contribution of $300 to the Association's headquarters fund by the Connecticut Home Economics Association for fundamental planning and planting of the headquarters lawn
d. A contribution of $15 from the National Association of State Supervisors of Home Economics Education in memory of Florence Jenkins of Maine
e. A contribution of $25 from the supervisory and technical staff of the Home Economics Section, Puerto Rico Department of Education in memory of María Magdalena Guzmán

The Association is indebted to the donors of these gifts for their interest in the Association as well as for the gifts themselves. With the encouragement received through the gift of the Connecticut Home Economics Association the grounds at headquarters have been landscaped.

As always the executive secretary finds it difficult to report on specific achievements. The headquarters staff of 26 members works as a team and many achievements are more often attributable to the total staff rather than to an individual. This is true in relation to the executive secretary. The year has been an unusually demanding one because of the responsibilities of the International Congress, and the achievements at headquarters are the result of the day-by-day loyalty of

the Association employees. The executive secretary feels and expresses a deep appreciation to each Association employee and special worker, to each officer, and to each member whose contributions add up to a good year for the Association.

Being *in orbit* should also mean that we, in the Association and in the profession, should look at ourselves in the light of this new day. It is the responsibility jointly of our officers, of all Association groups, and of each individual home economist to review our philosophy and to examine the ways in which we—individually and in groups—can meet today's challenge. It is encouraging to note that even those who are inclined to criticize do, at the same time, recognize the great importance of the home and the family. It is our job to be sure that the identification between the profession of home economics and the welfare of the home and family does exist. We must be conscious of it ourselves, and we must help the public appreciate this connection.—MILDRED HORTON

ASSISTANT TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Membership Report

As we come to the end of the 49th year in the Association's history, we pause to look at the progress we have made in membership. The *AHEA Saga* tells us that there were 700 charter members at the time the Association was organized. Now the state of Missouri has approximately this number of members, and we have ten states that hold a membership larger than 700.

The total number of individual members for the year 1957-58 is 24,024. It is significant, we believe, that 15 per cent of this total, or 3,604 members, an all-time high, are graduating seniors. These young home economists, with a look to the future, have accepted their professional association as the organization where they work together to fulfill its objectives and to promote home economics.

A look at the last five-year period shows that the number of graduating seniors who have accepted the invitation to membership and have been certified by the administrator of home economics in their college or university has increased by 30 per cent. The 3,604 members came from 287 of the 437 accredited colleges and universities that grant degrees with a major in home economics.

As further evidence that our young people are indicating their interest in home economics as a profession, the membership report shows an all-time high of 450 college clubs affiliated with AHEA. The college club section of the Association is made up of these affiliated college clubs, among whose members are the future members and leaders of the Association. For the past ten years, the number of these affiliated clubs varied slightly between 430 and 450. We are proud that there are now 450. We recognize with appreciation the help given by the advisers and officers of these clubs. We encourage their continued interest.

All state associations carry on an active membership program. During the current year, 20 states met or exceeded their total membership for 1956-57. Of these 20 states, five—namely, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, and West Virginia—have increased their 1957-58 totals over 1956-57 from 10 to 20 per cent. One of these five states, Colorado, deserves special mention. Not only did the state achieve the highest percentage of membership gain—20 per cent—but it also increased its membership 100 per cent in the last five years.

Of the 15 other states, six of them—Florida, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania—increased their membership both in 1956-57 and in 1957-58. Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington complete the roster of states showing a gain in membership from one to 10 per cent.

With gratitude we accept the services given so generously by those who work with membership in the state associations.

There have been periods in the last 49 years when the membership figures have shown a very slight gain from one year to the next. We have had an occasional year when the Association's membership statistics show there has been a loss in the total number of individual members. We have just completed such a year. We hold this loss of 1⅛ per cent not significant. The fact is that if each state could have added just eight more members we would have equaled the total for 1956-57.

The over-all report for affiliated HEIH groups shows a drop of three affiliated groups; and of our six foreign associations normally affiliated with AHEA only three affiliated during 1957-58.

Judging from the response we have had during April and May, the membership for the year 1958-59 promises to exceed all former records. We would like this 50th year to be an exceptionally good one and have prepared a promotion folder for you to use. It is appropriately called "We Invite You" and tells who we are and what we do. (The "we" is AHEA.) It gives membership requirements and points up the value of membership. Shall each one of us accept the challenge to work toward increasing membership and thereby help strengthen our professional organization?—ELLA H. MCNAUGHTON

BUSINESS MANAGER

The American Home Economics Association expects that income will cover expenses for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1958, and that there may be a small surplus. The final figures will not be known, however, until the auditor has completed his report, which will be published in the November issue of the JOURNAL.

Receipts from two of our major income-producing sources—sale of annual meeting exhibit space and JOURNAL advertising—reflect general economic conditions and total a little over $152,000—a drop of more than $26,000 from the previous year. It is fortunate that membership dues—the third major source of income—were increased this year, for otherwise AHEA income would not be likely to meet expenses. Membership dues (including that portion allocated to the JOURNAL as member subscriptions) amount to a little over $161,000—an increase of about $42,000. Income from JOURNAL subscriptions (members, college clubs, and homemakers groups) and sales to colleges, libraries, organizations, and individuals will exceed $102,000—which is over $17,000 more than last year. Again, the increase in dues and the accompanying increase in the amount allocated to JOURNAL subscriptions account for the rise. The sale of books and pamphlets is expected to exceed the budget figure of $12,800. Interest on investments, rental of office space and parking lot, and miscellaneous items comprise the balance of our income—their total, approximately $8,000, is about $2,000 greater than estimated, due to increased income from investments.

The sale of exhibit space reversed its steadily upward trend and is down considerably this year—from over $108,000 in 1957 to a little over $89,000 in 1958. Of course, economic factors account for most of the drop. As many of you know, the industries dealing with household equipment have been particularly hard hit—aluminum, steel, refrigerators, stoves, small appliances, and the like. Fifty-eight exhibitors dropped out this year, which is about 20 more than the turnover normally expected. Most of them have written that they hope to be back in 1959. This loss is offset somewhat by a gain of 36 exhibitors who either had never displayed their products or services at our annual meeting before or had not been with us for some time. Total income exceeds the budget estimate by a little over $19,000.

Registration fees at the annual meeting amounted to $12,028 as compared with $11,794 in 1957. This slight gain does not reflect the sizable increase in member attendance, however, because more members than usual paid the one-day instead of the full-week registration fee. This was probably brought about by the fact that Philadelphia is so situated that many home economists could drive to Convention Hall in the morning and home at night.

JOURNAL advertising, along with that of nearly every other magazine, shows a marked decrease for the year. Income totals approximately $52,000 versus a revised budget estimate of $56,000 for the year and an income of almost $58,000 for 1956-57. Practically all the decrease occurred in the last five months. Our publishers representative, the Walter E. Barber Company, and your AHEA headquarters staff will make every effort to turn JOURNAL advertising upward as quickly as possible. You can help also by mentioning to advertisers that you have read their advertisements in the JOURNAL and are interested in their products or services.

Salaries for professional and clerical staff, maintenance of our headquarters building, and other office operating expenses will stay within the budget but are expected to total around $148,000—about $13,000 more than last year. The rise is due both to mounting prices for goods and services and to salary adjustments required to keep an efficient staff. After carrying on the ever-increasing Association workload with the same number of employees for over 11 years, during which period membership increased from 17,774 to over 24,000, one additional clerk has been added this year.

Although JOURNAL printing costs increased 5 per cent this fall, the rise was anticipated in the budget, and expenses are expected to total nearly $1,000 less than the 1957-58 estimate of $78,000, but they will be approximately $9,000 more than in 1956-57. The marked increase in JOURNAL costs again points out the need for the recent advance in dues. Since the decrease in advertising also brought about a decrease in advertising outlay, it is believed that expenses will be approximately $16,000, which is almost $2,000 less than last year. The net drop in JOURNAL advertising income, therefore, will total about $4,000—not $6,000 as might be expected from the drop in advertising income. Our JOURNAL representative on the Pacific Coast has been discontinued because the firm was not measuring up to our expectations. Further study will be made before a replacement is engaged. Distribution costs for sending the JOURNAL to our members and subscribers may be slightly over the budget estimate of $4,600—also a reflection of rising prices.—ELIZABETH MOUNT

EDITOR OF PUBLICATIONS

During the year, the editorial staff of the American Home Economics Association has continued its efforts to maintain and advance the professional level of the Association's JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS and other publications and to contribute wherever possible to the over-all program of the Association in public relations, publicity, and other activities.

Each member has had an opportunity to see the results of some of these efforts through the JOURNAL; and some 385 members, advisers, and guest authors have made a direct contribution to the JOURNAL during the year. Several thousand members, as well as many thousands of persons who are not members, have used the other Association publications during the year.

The 1957-58 JOURNAL reflects the planning of the advisory committee at its 1957 spring meeting as well as suggestions made by a special committee of secondary school teachers who assisted with recommendations about the JOURNAL's usefulness to teachers. The gratifying number of requests for permission to reprint or make further use of the JOURNAL articles and the response that many authors have had to their

articles in the JOURNAL encourage the advisory committee and staff to continue efforts to achieve a balance in the JOURNAL that will effectively serve all groups in the Association. It may interest members to know that of the 75 main articles in the JOURNAL from May 1957 through April 1958, 14 were the suggestions of the advisory committee, 14 were solicited from other recommendations (often with the additional approval of the advisory committee), 10 were annual meeting papers, and 37 (or approximately half) were voluntary contributions. The JOURNAL advisory committee and staff believe that this is a healthy balance. We have a committee giving attention particularly to the over-all balance and to the areas that need special attention. We have individual members of the Association and Association groups calling attention to interest areas or topics that can serve the whole Association through treatment in the JOURNAL. And—perhaps most important of all—members of the Association are willing to present voluntary contributions to the JOURNAL in order to share information, materials, and ideas with others. Though not all voluntary contributions can be accepted for reasons of space or over-all balance of the JOURNAL, we are nevertheless extremely grateful to the unpublished as well as the published authors.

During the spring, the JOURNAL was invited to participate in an international display of educational journals in connection with the annual assembly of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, held in Rome during the summer. Each participating editor was asked to select one representative issue during the past year and to submit sample copies of the issue along with a statement of the reasons for the choice of that particular issue. The JOURNAL editor chose the April 1958 issue because, in her opinion, "The articles illustrate the specialized knowledge of the field of home economics, the broad general activities of the Association, and the interest of home economists in social and economic issues that affect the general well-being of the community as well as their own professional activities." A 300-word statement of "for examples" explained more fully the ways that specific articles carry out these aims.

Miscellaneous publications during the year have included Size Up Home Economics, a career leaflet for mass distribution at career days; A Career in Home Economics Research Opens the Door to Better Living, a leaflet prepared by the research section of AHEA for recruitment in that area of home economics; and a few multilithed pamphlets for use by sections of the Association.

Books. Looking forward to the 50th Anniversary of the Association, the Association issued a completely new printing of *The Life of Ellen H. Richards* with a new Foreword which brings Miss Hunt's charming biography of the Association's first president into modern perspective for today's readers.

Publicity and public relations. The Association editorial office is in charge of Association publicity, issuing press releases during the year and at the time of the annual meeting, preparing materials about home economics on request from other publications, and cooperating in the Association's general public relations activities. In the past few years, the publications assistant has assembled summaries of annual meeting speeches and information about the meeting into packets available for sale to AHEA members in the registration area at the close of the annual meeting. This information is proving very helpful to members who report on the meeting when they return home.

Sales promotion for Association publications has included direct mail promotion to AHEA members, an exchange advertisement in another professional magazine, and announcements in the JOURNAL. We plan to establish an "announcements corner" in the JOURNAL to keep members informed about AHEA publications.

Other activities. Again this year, the JOURNAL's managing editor has served as secretary of the AHEA international committee, co-ordinating the work of that committee and carrying on the voluminous correspondence connected with the annual awards of the AHEA international fellowship and scholarships. The editor represents AHEA on the Educational Press Association and this year served on the steering committee of the Washington chapter.

The Ninth International Congress on Home Economics. The Association editor has been in charge of publications in connection with the Congress; the publications assistant was assigned Congress publicity; and the JOURNAL's managing editor was in charge of the USA exhibit at the Congress. Publications for the Congress included the prospectus and application forms, the writing of the final USA report from the four basic reports submitted by individuals or groups within the Association; translating and supervising translation, editing, and producing the Preliminary Reports—a volume equivalent to about three full issues of the JOURNAL; preparation of information and choice sheets for Congress participants; preparation and production of the official printed program for the Congress and various Congress events; and editing of the directory of participants. Plans are being made for extensive coverage of the Congress in the October issue of the JOURNAL and—if at all possible—completion of the proceedings before the end of 1958.

The editorial office has been especially fortunate in this busy "Congress year" that we have had experienced and capable secretaries, with no change in two of the three secretarial positions during the year. The editor is extremely grateful for the help of the editorial office secretaries on the Congress publications. She is also particularly appreciative of the excellent and cheerful work of the multilith operator in the production of the Preliminary Reports for the Congress and of the adjustments that other persons at headquarters made in work priorities in order that the Reports volume could be produced as inexpensively as possible.

Publications 1957-58 include

Publications for sale by AHEA:

A Career in Home Economics Research Opens the Door to Better Living

Size Up Home Economics

Preliminary Reports of the Ninth International Congress on Home Economics

The Life of Ellen H. Richards

Publications that are principally "service" publications:

Directory of Professional Home Economists in the Field of Family Economics–Home Management

Two issues of the Newsletter of the Home Economists in Homemaking section.

Publications for Association use:

Reprinting of the 1956-58 Organization and Program of the American Home Economics Association

Three revisions of the AHEA Publications List

1958 official ballot

Membership promotion folder "AHEA Invites You . . ."

Promotion piece for attendance at the annual meeting

1958 printed program for the annual meeting

Fun in Penn's Town (local information booklet for Philadelphia) MARY HAWKINS

FIELD SECRETARY

The Association's goal for field service is one visit to each affiliated state association every two or three years. During the period from September 1955 to the present time, scheduled field service visits with 49 affiliated state associations have been made by the field secretary, elected officers, and other members of the headquarters staff. In this three-year period, the field secretary has visited in 45 states, attending and participating in 38 state home economics association meetings.

Field service for the fiscal year beginning August 1, 1957, included visits in 16 states by the field secretary, and 5 additional visits were made by elected officers and other headquarters staff members. The states visited include: in the North Atlantic Region—Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and West Virginia; in the Southern Region—Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia; in the Central Region—Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and in the Pacific Region—Colorado, Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming.

As a part of field service and to co-ordinate the program of the AHEA college clubs section, state college clubs sections, and local clubs, the field secretary has given service during the past three years to club groups in 32 of 45 states visited. These services have included participation in state meetings; conferences with state college clubs section officers and advisers; meetings and conferences with local officers, advisers, and club members; and conferences with state college clubs section advisory committees.

It has been my pleasure to observe while visiting in states during the past three years that an increasing number of state associations seem to be continuing and increasing efforts to strengthen the college clubs section, making the group an active section of the state association. Because of the opportunities being provided for participation in state association activities it is hoped that students will become more cognizant of the importance and values to be gained from active membership in our professional organization when they have completed college training and become professionally employed.

The field secretary serves as a member of the AHEA international committee, the advisory board and headquarters committee of the Future Homemakers of America; alternate delegate on the U. S. Committee for the United Nations; and has during the past year—along with other headquarters staff members—served as a member of the Organizing Committee for the Ninth Congress of the International Federation of Home Economics.

In preparation for the Ninth Congress of the International Federation of Home Economics, the field secretary assisted state associations in the formation of 28 collective member groups and representatives to the Federation and Permanent Council of the Federation. (See report of the Organizing Committee for the Congress.)

As a member of the Congress Organizing Committee, the field secretary served as liaison with the AHEA Pre-Congress Tour Committee and local committees of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware Home Economics Associations in the development of plans for two Pre-Congress Tours. The tours, the week prior to the Congress, were planned so that our international guests would have an opportunity to observe the kinds of work being done by home economists in the United States.

It has been a pleasure while visiting with state home economics association officers and members to observe their many accomplishments in promoting our profession and the program of work of our professional organization.—BETTY RUTH JOYCE

Who May Join AHEA?

. . . anyone who meets the eligibility requirements listed in the Bylaws on page 582 of this issue of the JOURNAL. If you have colleagues or friends who are eligible and are not members of AHEA, urge them to join now. There is a big year ahead with our new program of work and our 50th anniversary celebrations beginning in January.

From Subject-Matter Sections

ART

The art section is making an effort to communicate with state chairmen to encourage a more active participation at the state level. It is hoped that each state group, under the leadership of the art chairman and a committee, will contribute something definite in the way of teaching aids—such as traveling exhibits or groups of well-edited slides for the use of teachers and other adult community groups. Suggestions for integrating art in all phases of home economics will also help to strengthen the program at the state level. Reporting progress from state groups has been encouraged.

The program for this year's art section at the annual meeting included talks on "Art in Reaction," "Teaching and Learning About Color and Design in Japan," and "Design Applied to Crafts."

We have the promise of an article on art in the homemaking program to be published in the JOURNAL sometime next year.

An interest in selecting an official color for home economics has been indicated. This color, when selected and adopted, would be used for the mortar board tassel and for any other purpose where color would indicate home economics. The section chairman was one of the executive board members assigned to make inquiries about colors and recommend an appropriate color for home economics.

HELEN LUDWIG, *Chairman*

FAMILY ECONOMICS–HOME MANAGEMENT

The section members who attended the annual meeting in St. Louis in June 1957 agreed that the family economics–home management section should give attention to family expenditure data published in recent years, since these data offer such a wealth of material for the home economist. Accordingly, the topic "Recent Studies of Family Expenditures: Their Interpretation and Use" was selected for the section meeting at the 1958 annual meeting in Philadelphia and the topic "Using Family Expenditure and Related Data in Teaching Financial Management" for the conference following the annual meeting. Virginia Britton arranged the program for the section meeting at Philadelphia.

The conference was held at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, on June 29 and 30. Speakers and panel members included representatives of a variety of professional fields: college teaching, the Extension Service, research, and social welfare. The conference was attended by 42 persons. Proceedings are being duplicated for distribution by the AHEA. Price per copy is $2. The conference was planned by Christine Newark, Margaret Brew, Virginia Britton, and Josephine Kremer.

Because college teachers are frequently asked for information about possibilities for graduate work in family economics and home management, the section decided that a publication listing institutions offering degrees in this area would be helpful to Association members. In January, a questionnaire concerning opportunities for graduate study in the areas of family economics and home management was sent to all institutions in the United States granting advanced degrees in home economics. Information was requested on the kinds of degrees offered, the departments administering the program, the names of the major professors directing graduate work in these areas, and the types of studies the staff members felt best able to direct. Returns were received from 57 institutions, 20 of which offer graduate degrees in family economics or home management. The information was compiled by Richard Morse, and the report is now available from him at Kansas State College.

Many had suggested that state chairmen would welcome ideas for state programs in family economics and home management and types of speakers that might be sought. In December, a list of suggestions for programs was sent to state chairmen of FE-HM sections and to state association presidents. These were prepared by Margaret Brew, Lelia Easson, and Emma Holmes. It was realized that there would be no one time in the year equally good for sending such suggestions, as the states vary considerably in the time new chairmen are appointed and also the time when the programs for the year are planned. It was hoped that the suggestions offered would continue to be timely for a year or two.

Members of the FE-HM section also expressed a need for a directory of home economists working in these areas. A directory would be especially helpful in assembling speakers and discussants for state association meetings. In January, a questionnaire was sent to all institutions in the United States granting degrees in home economics to obtain the information necessary for the preparation of a directory. Questionnaires were also sent to research agencies and the U. S. Extension Service. AHEA headquarters assumed responsibility for assembling the material and publishing the results. A total of 591 names are listed in the directory.

Arrangements have been made for a supplement to the bibliography of research and theses in family economics–home management, to be published in 1959. This publication will continue the series, the first of which was published in 1954. Some work on a bibliography had been done earlier, but the results had been hectographed only.

The report of the committee on training of family economists was presented at the section business meeting in Philadelphia. The committee members were: Irma Gross (chairman), Virginia Britton, Cleo Fitzsimmons, Josephine Kremer, and Richard Morse.

The nominating committee for new section officers consisted of Ruth Cook and Margaret Liston.

MARGARET L. BREW, *Chairman*

FAMILY RELATIONS AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The family relations and child development section's 1958-59 plan for action, together with suggestions for implementing some of the proposals, was sent in the fall to each state chairman. Reports received from the states indicated that of the section's plan for action, proposal 3, "To continue to promote education in family living and child development . . . for individuals of all ages" received much emphasis. Several states directed their efforts toward teen-agers through improved programs in high school and junior high, in 4-H Clubs, and on TV.

Delaware high school teachers met to study and review, with the aid of the Delaware family relations and child development committee, the curriculum in child development as set forth in the state vocational program. A course, "Teaching Family Life," was planned to be offered in summer at the University of Delaware. A similar course for Michigan teachers was offered at Michigan State University in the summer of 1957. Exhibits of teaching materials—pamphlets, books, posters, film guides, bibliographies, and discussion guides—were made available to teachers at state meetings and at district meetings. Still another medium for aiding teachers was offered in Missouri, where TV was used to show "Teaching money management to high school students."

State and district meetings devoted some of their programs to the interests of family relations and child development teachers. Michigan included "The challenge of the gifted child in home economics"; Wisconsin, "What do teen-agers want from adults?"; California, "Collaboration of school and family services to strengthen family life" and "The role of the homemaking teacher in family relations." One district meeting aided high school teachers by demonstrating how to set up a play school unit as a part of a study in child development at the high school level.

The Missouri family relations and child development committee helped assemble information on careers in family relations and child development for home economics career packets. These were distributed to high schools. In Washington, family relations and child development were represented in career days in high schools in the state.

Wisconsin reached teen-agers through two 4-H Club projects: a mental health project and a child development project.

Little children and their parents were another group which received attention. In Washington, extensive work was done in training play group leaders and in working with parents and expectant parents. Michigan nursery school teachers were aided through a two weeks' summer workshop in nursery education at Michigan State University.

Family relations and child development were brought to community groups in various ways. The University of Missouri Child Development Laboratory held open house at various times during the year. "Homemakers' College Program," arranged by Home Economics Extension, was held in the summer of 1957 at New Mexico State College. A similar program, "Looking ahead with New Mexico families," was planned for the summer of 1958. Washington's state home economics meeting included on its program "Retirement and the Family," a subject of interest to both employed home economists and homemakers.

Plan for action, proposal 3, d, "Sharing with related professions the knowledge and understanding of the area of family life and child development and encouraging co-operation with them to work on common problems" received attention in some states. The Missouri family relations and child development committee was represented at two meetings of the Missouri Council on Children and Youth, the second one looking forward to the 1960 White House Conference. The Missouri family relations and child development committee also was actively involved in planning a joint meeting of the Missouri Council on Family Relations and the Missouri Council on Nursery Education. Washington reported several co-operative activities. The Northwest Family Life Conference was sponsored jointly by the Pacific Northwest Conference on Family Relations, Family Life Education of the Seattle Public Schools, and the School of Social Work at the University of Washington. The state family relations and child development chairman worked during the year with PTA, home economics teachers in high school and intermediate schools, extension agents, librarians, public health department, pediatricians, child guidance center, and community council.

Action on proposal 2 of the plan for action, "To encourage the continued improvement of TV and radio programs for children and their families," was reported in two states. The Missouri family relations and child development committee presented three home economics TV programs, "Children and TV," "Children and Money," and "Teaching Money Management to High School Students." One California district chairman continued her work with a family life TV series.

Two states, Missouri and Delaware, each reported having a state Family Relations and Child Development Committee of four members. These committees were very active in promoting the work of family relations and child development in their respective states.

The nominating committee for the new section officers consisted of Ruth J. Dales, chairman, and Helen C. Dawe.

The national chairman and secretary have been preparing copy for an inexpensive brochure explaining the types of work done by persons in the field of family relations and child development. Such a publication may be distributed to individuals and groups outside our own to better acquaint them with the scope of our work. When completed, this publication may be pur-

chased from the American Home Economics Association.

BERNICE D. BORGMAN, *Chairman*

FOOD AND NUTRITION

The terminology committee under the chairmanship of Gladys Gilpin has continued to examine new material as it is published or becomes available but does not contemplate immediate revision of the Handbook of Food Preparation. The last edition was published in 1954 and reprinted the following year and as needed.

The committee on food fads, with Hilda Faust as chairman, got under way in the spring of 1957. It has continued to be active during the current year. In August 1957, five members co-operated in a meeting on Combating Food Misinformation with the American Medical Association, American Dietetic Association, American Public Health Association, and American Dental Association.

The committee on teen-age nutrition has not yet been activated, although considerable interest has been shown. It is hoped that this important committee can start functioning early in the coming year.

The nominating committee consisted of Hazel Hauck (chairman), Bessie Davey, and Flora Hanning. They submitted two nominees each for the offices of chairman-elect and secretary.

In line with many suggestions, the program committee, consisting of Elizabeth Hester (chairman), Laura Harper, Corinne Robinson, and Gladys Roehm, planned up-to-date reviews on world nutrition, a survey of food consumption in the United States, and nutritional aspects of foods preserved by ionizing radiation.

MARGARET L. FINCKE, *Chairman*

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

The housing and household equipment section is interested in the new developments of household equipment and the problems of housing to fit present living conditions. The traveling exhibit, which was planned for this year, will be ready for use by fall. We co-operated with the social welfare and public health section in preparation of part of their program for the annual meeting and the necessary props for the demonstration.

We were most fortunate in having a live demonstration for our section program and for our joint program with the social welfare and public health section. Our special thanks to Mrs. Mount, AHEA business manager, and to the Philadelphia Gas Company for this.

One of the angles of the many new developments is, How are these being utilized in the homes?

RUTH SHELDON, *Chairman*

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

The textiles and clothing section began its two-year plan for action by a continuation of the previous year's program with additional expansion.

Interpretation of new developments and research in textiles and clothing has been accomplished through articles in the JOURNAL, state and district programs, seminars, and similar activities. A textile seminar, sponsored by the University of Georgia division of clothing and textiles in instruction, extension, and research in October 1957, represents one of the ways in which textile information is being disseminated. This seminar, the first of its kind to be held in Georgia, was planned for the purpose of developing a better understanding of consumer problems in textiles confronted by home economists, retailers, and manufacturers and of providing basic and new information concerning fibers, fabrics, and finishes. Ten states and the District of Columbia were represented by home economists in business, college and high school teachers, home demonstration agents, state clothing specialists, manufacturers, and retailers. Co-chairmen for the seminar were Avola Whitesell, Extension Service state clothing specialist, and your chairman. Extension and teaching staff worked closely together in planning the seminar. Because of the interest exhibited by conferees for continuing this opportunity, a similar seminar is being planned for November 1958. Commercial laundries and dry cleaners will be included.

Florence Petzel and a committee consisting of Margaret Brew, Mary Gephart, Margaret Manning, Mary Ann Morris, Jessie Warden, Jane Werden, and Mary Whitlock completed a study of the current textile legislation, Textile Fiber Products Identification Act HR 469 and S 1616, and submitted their report with recommendations to the AHEA committee on legislation. Individual members of the section co-operated with the AHEA committee by analyzing the bills and preparing statements for their report. The Association has supported the bills with certain recommendations. At the present writing, however, hearings before the Senate have been postponed, and there may still be work for us to do in support of this legislation.

The nominating committee performed its function of selecting candidates for the office of chairman-elect and secretary for the 1957–58 slate. Betty Delavan served as chairman with Beth Peterson and Florence Petzel.

The secretary of the section, Naomi Swanson, resigned in February to marry and become a full-time homemaker. Upon the recommendation of the chairman to the president of the Association, the incoming secretary was appointed to fill this vacancy.

The 1958 program committee deserves commendation for planning an interesting and timely program which gave emphasis to professional opportunities for graduates in textiles and clothing. Carolyn Boyer served as chairman. Committee members included Betty Henshaw, Marjorie Joseph, Lucille Rea, and Avola Whitesell.

Compilation of a textile handbook is in progress.

Activity in state programs was reported by California, Delaware, Iowa, Louisiana, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin. Emphasis was given to a study of the current textile legislation before Congress, recruitment, new developments and research in textiles and clothing, and ways by which Association members could become better informed.

Activities included programs at district and state meetings, surveys of college and high school clothing programs, study groups on textiles, programs for local clubs, contribution to the textile handbook, compilation of information on visual aids and educational opportunities in the field, and visiting research laboratories.

In addition to the regular business and program meetings of the section, a special meeting for state chairmen and executive board was held at the annual convention. Topics for discussion included a review of the plan for action and how it might be effectively carried out, and suggestions for additional projects and for section programs.

A. ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, *Chairman*

From Professional Sections

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

In the fall, the state chairmen of colleges and universities sections received a letter calling attention to the national plan for action for this section, as printed in the September JOURNAL, and also a copy of the secretary's report of the annual business meeting at St. Louis. If a state did not have a state chairman, this material was sent to the state president. It may or may not be significant that all states indicated a state chairman of a colleges and universities section in 1955–56; 9 states did not have chairmen for the following year; and in this report 12 states did not have state chairmen. Some of the 12 were heavily populated states and some were small states.

Nineteen states reported activities by May 1. These included Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia. Several reports indicated that state chairmen had circularized the national plan for action among the colleges and universities in the state and had pointed out the program to all members of the state association.

The activities reported came under the following:

1. Curriculum—analysis for most effective programs
2. Philosophy and goals—rethinking and re-evaluating
3. Emphasis on research—as important to good teaching and effective programs
4. Recruitment—at both the secondary and college level
5. Graduate study—encouraging more students
6. Public relations—to better interpret home economics to the public

Curriculum—Many institutions were examining the curriculum for a more realistic program. The area of management in time, energy, and money was being given special consideration. Other areas receiving consideration were those of quality teaching, strengthened curriculums, and evaluation of management experiences. Teaching methods were explored.

Philosophy and goals—The trend in this area appeared to be in terms of rethinking, redefining, and re-evaluating the philosophy of home economics departments.

Research—Developments and going programs in nutrition research were mentioned by several states. Some discussed research in relation to the basis for teaching.

Recruitment—Nearly all states reporting were continuing activities in recruitment at all levels and with a variety of groups. Career kits, brochures, talks by college students and faculty, campus days and open houses were activities at the secondary level. Illinois and Missouri had compiled or revised a chart showing the colleges and universities within the state offering a BS degree or a major in home economics and showing a summary of the entrance requirements and costs for a year. Several activities had been carried on in an effort to interest more students in graduate study. Graduate Days at the college level were frequently mentioned, as were writing potential candidates who had shown ability to do further study, registering for graduate courses during senior year in college, and counseling with juniors and seniors in college to encourage further study.

Graduate study—Activities of recruitment at the college level were found to be in the area of encouraging further graduate study through activities listed above.

Public relations—The informing of others concerning the field of home economics continues to be an activity of those engaged in the profession. Distribution of materials, TV programs, speakers, and open houses for the public are activities of this nature. In Oregon a joint meeting with the elementary, secondary, and adult education section brought forth ideas for helping school administrators realize the many opportunities for professionally prepared home economists.

1959 Workshop

Plans are under way for a workshop for college and university personnel to be held prior to the annual meeting of the Association in Milwaukee. Marjorie East of Pennsylvania State University is chairman. The workshop was originally scheduled for 1958 but, because several other activities were going on about the same time, the executive committee approved holding the workshop in 1959. A preview of the workshop was presented at the national meeting in Philadelphia.

MARION H. BROWN, *Chairman*

ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND ADULT EDUCATION

The plan for action for 1957-58 of the elementary, secondary, and adult education section has been carried on by the state chairmen of the sections throughout the year. To aid in working toward achievement of the four points of action for the year, an annotated bibliography was prepared by Mrs. Agnes G. Barry, vice-chairman, San Jose, California, and Johnnie Ray, secretary, Ohio Wesleyan University. The bibliography was mailed to state presidents and to the state chairmen.

The report of Johnnie Ray at the section's business session, 1958, indicated a wide use of radio, TV, and other media for a broadened interpretation of the work of home economics. There has been extensive work in all areas of the country to further acquaint both youth and adults with the opportunities and satisfactions in home economics education. State organizations encouraged greater participation in home economics education by boys and men and all members of a family. A most gratifying accomplishment was the promotion of interest in studies by the classroom teacher.

The wider use of TV, radio, and other media for the interpretation of home economics was introduced as a part of our section's work in 1956 by Ethelwyn Robinson, then chairman of the section. In 1957 a committee compiled "Home Economics—On Stage," family-centered scripts and programs for radio, TV, and other presentations. This was printed by the American Home Economics Association and has had wide use in all of the states in 1957–58. The bulletin was presented as a challenge to home economics teachers and pupils. They accepted the challenge as indicated in reports on accomplishments to Miss Ray from state chairmen.

"Our" abstracts page in the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS has featured résumés of outstanding articles helpful to elementary, secondary, and adult education. Florence M. Reiff of the Wilmington (Delaware) Public Schools very effectively reviewed articles for the two-year period.

Two representatives of the department of elementary, secondary, and adult education served on the Co-ordinating Council of the AHEA, AVA, and NEA—Susan Burson, Ypsilanti, Michigan, and Mrs. Ruth McRae Carlson, Washington, D. C., attended a meeting in New York in March. At this meeting more specific policies concerning the work of the Council were developed.

L. BELLE POLLARD, *Chairman*

EXTENSION SERVICE

A letter was sent to each state Extension Service chairman in the fall of 1957 urging those having Extension sections in the state organization to study the program of work adopted in 1956, select objectives which were of greatest concern in their state, and work on those rather than trying to carry out all nine objectives. States not having a separate section were encouraged to work toward helping implement objectives selected by their state association.

A second letter was sent to state chairmen in March 1958 asking them to send reports of their accomplishments. Twenty-two states reported. The objectives selected by the majority of states were:

1. Continue to help plan and develop programs which will help individuals and families meet changing conditions affecting family and community life.
2. Co-operate with teaching and research staffs in colleges and universities to promote research in all areas of home economics and help interpret this research to families.
3. Help individuals, families, and nations understand the value of home economics.
4. Develop plans for active recruitment of qualified persons for undergraduate and graduate training.
5. Continue to encourage all Extension Service personnel to belong to and participate in county, area, state, and national associations.

The major accomplishments reported were:

1. *Program development.* Special emphasis has been placed on developing programs based on the needs of all families—rural nonfarm and urban. All states have been giving thought and effort to redirecting the home economics Extension Service program in line with social, economic, and technological changes. At state, district, and county home economics meetings, talks have been given and workshops held on these changes and the way they affect family living.

2. *Co-operate with teaching and research.* Extension staff members have had conferences with deans of home economics and served on committees when changes were being considered in the curriculum. A majority of the State Home Demonstration Agents' Associations have research committees to explore ways in which research needs of families can be further defined and made available to research workers. There has been closer co-operation between research and extension workers in (a) determining needed research, (b) planning research projects, and (c) interpreting research findings.

3. *Promote a better understanding of home economics.* Extension Service has given great emphasis to communication training for all personnel during 1957–58. Reports from the Extension Service section chairmen indicate that this training has been of great benefit in interpreting home economics to families. There have been increased numbers of news stories, newspaper columns, radio, and television programs. One state reported an increased coverage of 25 per cent during the year. One state held a public relations dinner with an outstanding home economics speaker to which home economics members invited their employers.

4. *Recruitment.* Reports showed more organized effort in recruitment than there was in previous years. There is increased effort to acquaint school superintendents, principals, counselors, and parents with home economics and careers in this field. There has been an

increase in published materials and in the number of slide sets on careers in Extension. More home economists are taking part in high school career days and giving talks to college home economics students. Home demonstration club women are assuming more responsibility in recruitment for home economics. Most of the recruiting activities reported had to do with undergraduate training. Only one state reported recruitment of graduate students. More publicity is being given to scholarships available in all states.

5. *Membership and participation in state and national meetings.* Only three of the states reported 100 per cent membership in the state and national association. All states reported making a concentrated effort to increase membership, but there is still a long way to go in attaining this goal. One state expanded its membership committee to include one member from each professional and subject-matter section. Each member worked with her own group to increase membership.

One state is developing plans for district home economics meetings so that more members can participate in meetings. One state is already working under this plan. Several states are in the process of organizing local and county groups.

The officers of the section with the chairman-elect, Mrs. Alice King, as chairman, served as the program committee. The Extension Service section program theme for the annual meeting was "What Adjustments Can We Make in Order to Increase the Effectiveness of Home Economics Extension Work as It Is Affected by Social, Economic, and Technological Changes."

Mrs. Leona MacLeod, chairman, Mrs. Helen Turner, and Stacia Lonergan served on the nominating committee and presented two names for vice-chairman.

Lydia Tarrant and Elizabeth Graddy served as a committee to plan the section's preconvention program.

Eunice Heywood (chairman), Anna Mae Sikes, Martha J. Ulrich, Candace Hurley, and Irby Barrett served on a committee to revise the AHEA leaflet on "Today's Challenge to Home Economists of the Extension Service," which is in preparation.

The chairman has represented all professional section chairmen on the AHEA executive committee during 1957–58. In this capacity she attended the 1958–60 program-of-work committee meeting, a communications training meeting, and one executive committee meeting. A progress report from the sections was made at the executive committee meeting. Letters were written to all section chairmen following these meetings giving them information needed for their sections.

FLORENCE W. LOW, *Chairman*

HOME ECONOMICS IN BUSINESS

At the 1958 annual meeting, the AHEA executive board approved the section's request to change its name to Home Economists in Business.

Considerable progress and increased growth in prestige for the home economics in business section has been the result of working through committees, local groups, and individual members toward the goals outlined in our program of work. We have strengthened the profession by giving staunch support to all home economics programs everywhere. Throughout all of our endeavors, we have made every effort to improve general standards of procedure, to continue professional growth of our members, and to promote professional standing for everyone by practicing the high set of standards required by our professional field.

As of April 18, 1958, the section membership totaled 2,006, an increase of 167 over the total at the beginning of the fiscal year. Some of the concrete work that has been done by our appointive committees, their chairmen and members, includes:

National Newsletter

The National Newsletter was edited by our capable chairman-elect, Verna McCallum. Ten issues of this Newsletter were sent to local group chairmen, editors of local group newsletters, the HEIB executive committee, and the AHEA headquarters staff. The purpose of this newsletter is to keep our members informed of all plans and activities, national HEIB and AHEA news, and other pertinent information. Each newsletter contains a letter from the national chairman.

In July, an envelope of material containing the HEIB section program of work, a list of the officers and executive committee of the section, a list of the local group chairmen, and information and suggestions that would be helpful in carrying on the work of the section and of local groups was sent to each incoming local group chairman. We have continued the policy of sending a copy of the minutes of our last business meeting to each local group.

Advisory Committee

Seven members representing seven regions have kept in close contact with local groups in their regions, appearing on local group programs, relaying information, co-ordinating activities, and lending other assistance. The members of this committee are: Edalene Stohr, North East; Moselle Holberg, Mid East; Josephine Simpson, South East; Albertine Berry Castle, South Central; Evelyn Brockett, Mid Central; Helen Hallbert, North Central; and Corris Guy, West Coast. Corris Guy has capably served as chairman of the advisory committee. The advisory committee members have worked with Lydia Cooley, chairman of the exhibit committee, on the HEIB exhibit in the AHEA booth at the annual meeting in Philadelphia.

Program of Work Committees

Foods and nutrition: Lila Jones, chairman. This committee sent three releases entitled "Food and Nutrition News Exchange" to all local food and nutrition chairmen and group chairmen. These releases contained up-to-date news of new food products, digests of nutrition articles, news of new pamphlets, books, cookbooks, and program ideas and suggestions. Outstanding programs on foods and nutrition were presented in the local groups, through the efforts of this committee. These include radio, TV, and club talks on

"Combating Food Fallacies," cooking classes for the blind, assisting in nutrition and obesity study clinics, and conducting weight control classes for the YWCA. Miss Jones wrote one part of a symposium on New Techniques for the May issue of the JOURNAL.

Housing and household equipment: Mary E. Huck, chairman. Suggestions for local programs on housing and household equipment were supplied to each local group during the summer, and this will be done again this summer. Twenty-six local groups reported extensive programs and projects for this committee. Local groups also received a report of new developments for 1958 in both major and small appliances. The generic terminology lists on electric and gas ranges, water heaters, refrigerators, home freezers, dishwashers, and food waste disposers were completed and are currently in the hands of the various trade associations for comments and approval. After these suggestions are incorporated, the lists will be reviewed by the AHEA housing and household equipment section. At the postconvention meeting in St. Louis in 1957 the AHEA executive board approved the printing of these lists in an equipment handbook. Therefore, after their approval by the AHEA housing and household equipment section, they will be sent to AHEA for publication.

Textiles, apparel, and home furnishings: Thelma Thompson, chairman, succeeded by Lucille Rea as chairman. As a major project, this committee sent local groups memos on newsworthy developments and available materials in the textiles and clothing area as well as suggested means of co-operation with textiles, apparel, and home furnishings educational groups, including high school, college, and Extension Service on the national, regional, state, and local levels.

Special committees have also accomplished much this year as indicated by the following reports:

Bylaws: Genevieve Allen, chairman. A thorough study of the proposed changes in the HEIB Bylaws was made and the results compiled for distribution to each local group. This important matter was on our agenda at our annual business meeting in Philadelphia.

Directory promotion: Gertrude Kable, chairman. A high percentage of our directories were sold through the efforts of this committee. Promotion letters were sent to each local group, and an announcement of the availability of directories appeared in the March issue of the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS.

General arrangements: Judy Olive, chairman. The Philadelphia group under the leadership of Judy proved their outstanding abilities in handling so well this demanding assignment for our preconvention meeting.

Handbook promotion: Martha M. Kelly, chairman. The sale and use of the handbook, a procedure manual for local groups, national officers, and committee chairmen, has been promoted by this committee. The functioning of the HEIB section has become increasingly smoother as a result of the use of the Handbook.

Historian: Helen M. Robertson, chairman. Helen has done the tremendous job of compiling the History of HEIB and records of past performance. This history is to be put into permanent form and kept up to date.

Membership promotion: Nell Morris, chairman. This committee has been in touch with all chairmen of local groups throughout the year, giving suggestions for obtaining prospective members.

Newsletter promotion: Jo Ann Shurpit, chairman. A trophy, "The Shield," presented by Helms Bakeries, was won last year by the Utah group for the best series of newsletters printed by a local group during the year. This year, 27 of the 43 local groups were in the competition. This represents a steady building of quantity and quality since the establishment of the committee in June of 1954, when only 12 local groups were publishing newsletters. The newsletters rated very high according to our established judging standards and there was keen competition for "The Shield" award, which was made to this year's winner—the Boston group—at the opening HEIB luncheon in Philadelphia.

Nominating: Anna Bines, chairman. Through a systematic and efficient method, this committee communicated with the local groups, requesting them to submit names for consideration for the office of vice-chairman for 1958–59. The committee evaluated the results and on the basis of these tabulations they presented the name of Genevieve Allen. Her name appeared on the AHEA ballot, and she was elected. The HEIB section has obtained approval from the AHEA executive board for a one-year term for our chairman. However, this will not go into effect until 1960, because of the necessity of first revising the HEIB Bylaws at our business meeting in Philadelphia.

Program: Willie Mae Rogers, chairman. "Use It or Lose It" was the theme for the excellent program that Willie Mae planned for our preconvention meeting. New ideas and new inspiration gained from our program helped us immeasurably both personally and professionally.

Public relations: Lydia Cooley, chairman. This year public relations emphasis has been on recruitment and vocational guidance, co-operating with that committee as requested. In the mailing to the local groups, "Let's keep the profession of Home Economics a bright goal for young people today by our own enthusiasm and interest" was the theme spotlighted. The HEIB exhibit in the AHEA booth was planned and executed by this committee and featured recruitment and vocational guidance activities of the local groups.

Recruitment and vocational guidance: Helen M. Wolcott, chairman. Two goals were set up by this committee: (1) to interest home economics students in accredited colleges and universities in business careers in home economics; (2) to stimulate the interest of high school girls in the study of home economics as a profession. The mailings sent to local groups included these goals, the results of last year's national recruitment and vocational guidance survey, and suggestions for local group activities. There were extensive and well-planned local recruitment and vocational guidance programs as

a result of the work of this committee, reaching more than 64,535 students, teachers, parents, counselors, and prospective new employers. This conservative estimate of contacts does not include a story on careers that appeared in a magazine with a circulation of 1,900,000. Helen attended the AHEA public relations committee meeting for the purpose of developing a recruitment and public relations program. As a result of the meeting, recommendations were made to the executive board of AHEA that a public relations program be undertaken.

Research: Ellen Semrow, chairman. This committee has begun work on the survey of business firms to ascertain the extent to which they underwrite scholarships in home economics or grant fellowships in graduate work in this said area of interest. This committee is an interdepartment committee made up of the following AHEA sections: colleges and universities, HEIB, and research.

Our secretary, Dorcas Bates, and our treasurer, Marietta Eichelberger, have been of invaluable help in making this a successful year. Elspeth Bennett, our capable HEIB office administrator, has served us well by keeping our records and membership credentials in excellent order.

Following the decision reached at our executive committee meeting in St. Louis, all members of the executive committee have concentrated on giving assistance to the local groups, instead of demanding so many reports and correspondence from them. We feel that these efforts have made us a more closely knit organization. We are making every effort to strengthen the local groups, for, in doing so, we are strengthening our national organization.

The reports from our 43 local group chairmen show that this has been a year of many accomplishments. I regret that space limitation makes it impossible to list their excellent projects. Special emphasis has been placed on public relations, recruitment and vocational guidance, and working with all other groups concerned with the improvement and well-being of the American family. Each group has keyed our national HEIB program of work to its local situation and has furthered a better understanding, interest, and sharing of problems and objectives with all AHEA members everywhere. Contact with the section executive committee, with AHEA, and with the local groups has been maintained throughout the year.

HELEN J. MANDIGO, *Chairman*

HOME ECONOMICS IN INSTITUTION ADMINISTRATION

The program of work for the institution administration section for 1957–58 included:

1. Recruitment of students for institution administration
2. Promotion of research in institution administration
3. Continuation of support of high standards of learning and training
4. Co-operation with allied professional organizations

The following report is submitted:

1. *Recruitment.* As a follow-up to the promotion given this program, many states have conducted recruitment programs. Often, these have been in co-operation with recruitment programs of other allied organizations. —Goldie Manning, *Chairman.*

2. *Research.* The research committee for 1956–58 is compiling a summary of research reported by heads of institution management departments in colleges and universities and by directors of administrative dietetic internships. This summary will be available to those attending the annual meetings of this section. The information will be very useful to those interested in this type of investigation.—Grace Augustine, *Chairman.*

MILDRED BONNELL, *Chairman*

HOME ECONOMISTS IN HOMEMAKING

Members of the HEIH section occupy many key positions in their communities. They are usually front-line workers upon whom organizations and professional persons depend for volunteer services. This gives the HEIH an unusual opportunity to promote, advertise, and demonstrate, at grass roots level, the advantages of home economics training. Reports from state HEIH chairmen show that many groups and individuals are making the most of these opportunities.

Section plans for action—in the areas of recruitment, legislation, and consumer education—have been recognized in more than 400 programs and projects reported. This has raised the professional level of group programs and increased the effectiveness of the HEIH section.

Section plans for 1956-58 emphasize recruitment on three levels—qualified members for the HEIH, new groups where needed, and high school students for home economics careers. Co-operation has resulted in steady growth of the section, now with 142 affiliated groups in 38 states. Although it is difficult to evaluate results from student recruitment, it has been pursued with vigor and ingenuity throughout the section.

Students and parents have been "rushed" by teas, potluck dinners, style shows, panel discussions, career pamphlets, posters, films, exhibits, skits, personal interviews, and pep talks. They were taken on trips to college hospitality days and on tours through institutions and business establishments employing home economists. Personal influence is continually exerted on daughters and their teen-age friends in contacts through Sunday Schools, 4-H Clubs, YWCA, FHA, Campfire Girls, Scouts, sororities, Job's Daughters, Rainbow Girls, and Teentowns.

A California group awards three memberships in the AHEA and California Home Economics Association; another gives subscriptions to the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS. Precincts of school administrators and guidance personnel were invaded with invitations to recruitment affairs, with career literature, college catalogs, and lists of home economics scholarships in nearby

schools. Copies of the JOURNAL were placed in some schools and public libraries.

Incomplete reports show more than 50 groups awarding scholarships. Amounts vary with the top of $500 given by Syracuse, New York. This fund was raised by proceeds from a weekly news column. Four Washington State groups gave a combined total of $550; Oregon's five groups all participate.

Section plans encourage the channeling of community effort into home economics areas. Results are outstanding, with members reporting co-operation with the Red Cross, YWCA, Scouts, and Campfire Girls classes. Members work in consumer co-ops, work simplification, and heart clinics; instruct in low-sodium diets; direct some baking contests; judge at 4-H Club and county and state fairs and "Make It With Wool" contests. They give consumer advice in department stores and on a homemakers board of a woman's magazine. They mass-feed in Civil Defense, attend judge's schools, supervise feeding in day-care nurseries, and evaluate teaching guides for schools. They have checked blueprints for new school buildings and laboratories. Workshops have been given on family living. Pre-retirement planning conferences and councils for the aged and consumer education councils have engaged their efforts.

HEIH authors wrote four articles and one book review published in the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS and one in *Parents' Magazine*.

Growth of the section demands a body of standing rules for better co-ordination. Proposed rules, voted on in June 1958 at the annual business meeting, were prepared by Catherine Hanley (Minnesota), chairman; Grace Farr (Ohio); Barbara Erickson (California); Norma Imershein (New York); and Helen Davies (Illinois).

Twenty-two groups agreed to co-operate for the second year with the International Education Service Program of the U. S. Department of State. Foreign educational leaders were entertained in HEIH homes. Such hospitality visits are indispensable to this program.

The Newsletter, published twice yearly and circulated by subscription, acquaints the membership with the working programs of the AHEA and the HEIH section. It introduces officers, projects, and programs, and promotes the reading of the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS. In October, approximately 1,650 Newsletters were mailed and in March, 1700. The HEIH Newsletter is the "Tie That Binds" 142 HEIH groups together in the AHEA.

PHYLLIS B. HOWARD, *Chairman*

RESEARCH

One of the major objectives in the section's 1957-58 program was to encourage greater activity at the state level for the purpose of stimulating interest in and understanding of research. Local programs reach many members and give them an opportunity to increase their knowledge of research findings. In addition, such programs help in recruitment. An example of this type of activity is the program presented at the March meeting of the Iowa Home Economics Association titled "Current Research in Areas of Food and Nutrition in Iowa." Results of research were reported by nine research workers, and a mimeographed report of the titles and short summaries of 15 research projects was distributed.

The acute shortage of personnel for research in all areas of home economics has long been a concern of this section. "A Career in Home Economics Research Opens the Door to Better Living," prepared by a committee from the research section with Vivian Roberts as chairman, was published this year. The leaflet is written for the high school student or the college undergraduate. This excellent leaflet can be ordered from AHEA for 10 cents, and members are urged to distribute as many as possible.

Candidates for chairman-elect were submitted by the nominating committee: Sara Blackwell (chairman), Mabel Rollins, and Evelyn Stout.

"Graduate Days" have been held at some of the colleges to acquaint junior and senior students from colleges in surrounding areas with opportunities for graduate study in home economics. Wilma Brewer made a survey of the organization and success of such programs. She presented the findings at the 1958 business meeting of the research section. This report will be distributed with the hope that it will encourage other colleges to undertake similar programs.

Plans are under way for a second Research Forum.

The fourth annual meeting of the Home Economics Research Advisory Committee to the Institute of Home Economics, USDA, was held in Washington, December 9 to 11, 1957. Dr. Carlin attended as a representative of AHEA. A report was sent to headquarters and to the executive committee of the research section and was discussed at the business meeting in Philadelphia.

The program committee, Frances Carlin (chairman), Grayce Goertz, Margaret Liston, and Margaret Warning, wish to thank the participants for the excellent programs at the annual meetings. The co-operation of members of the research section, committees, and officers, and also the fine headquarters staff is appreciated.

AGNES FRANCES CARLIN, *Chairman*

SOCIAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

This is the report of membership in action—in local communities, in states, and at the national level. It is based on 24 individual reports from committee chairmen and state and local groups, describing challenging programs and activities involving a record number of members. Vice-chairman Mary Reeves has promoted interrelationships and the formation of local and state groups. We have much to gain from working together, as is well illustrated by states with but few members.

Recruitment activities and the use of our career leaflet "Home Economics Offers You a Career in Social Welfare or Public Health" with high school students and

vocational counselors were reported for California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, New York City, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Washington, and West Virginia. Eloise Cofer of the District of Columbia reports that the recruitment committee is discussing preparation of a slide-talk showing home economics careers.

Many challenging rehabilitation activities are under way. In Minnesota section meetings were held at rehabilitation centers; suggestions were compiled of how home economists can contribute; source material was compiled; and ways of working with other professional groups were studied. Illinois has used field trips and discussions with rehabilitation agencies for interchange of knowledge and of the contribution and services of each profession. West Virginia's report describes challenging opportunities for home economics service directed to rehabilitation of handicapped and retarded children in hospitals and their own homes.

The New York section's major activity is the jointly sponsored AHEA-ADA rehabilitation committee chaired by Julia Judson and Ruth Reams. The 20 committee members and four resource people represent seven states and the District of Columbia. The role of AHEA-ADA members in rehabilitation has been defined, and interest of the profession has been stimulated by talks and by articles in professional journals. Our section's joint convention program with the housing and household equipment section on "The Role of the Home Economist in the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped Homemaker" was planned by Secretary Cornelia Dunphy in consultation with the rehabilitation committee. Next year, the committee hopes to complete its studies of home economics research in rehabilitation, recommendations for course content in home economics and dietetics, and is planning a workshop in 1959.

Maryland and Oklahoma groups are developing family budget standards for the use of social and health agencies; Missouri and Illinois are giving special emphasis to nutrition programs in staff development and in relation to local health and welfare problems; Indiana, Ohio, and New York are surveying and recommending reference material for public libraries. Louisiana's significant contribution is its study based on actual expenditures of financial costs of employment for mothers of preschool children. Tennessee has emphasized the contribution of home economics to community health and welfare through talks, newspapers, and TV, and to research through surveys of the eating habits of school children and of food management practices.

Under the chairmanship of Gertrude Lotwin "Qualifications and Functions of Home Economists in Welfare Agencies" is being revised. Members from 19 states have been polled for suggestions. The Bureau of Public Assistance of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is also reviewing the draft and will send the final statement to all state public welfare agencies. Gladys Bellinger and her committee were responsible for the high quality of our section's JOURNAL abstracts; Mildred Neff ably chaired our nominating committee; and Eleanore T. Lurry continued as chairman of membership.

At the national level, Helen Brecht represented AHEA at the American Public Welfare Association and reports of the 1957 round table are being circulated.

Gertrude Lotwin is the AHEA representative to the National Conference on Social Welfare, and Martha Rogin assisted in program planning. A Chicago committee chaired by Helen Brecht was responsible for the AHEA exhibit booth at the annual forum and is providing consultation service. Nelle Sailor is the AHEA representative on the National Health Council. Other members are represented on AHEA committees on federal research related to home economics, philosophy and objectives, public relations, and on the USDA home economics research advisory committee. Members from a number of states have given generous help in making possible a richer contribution to these committees.

Problems described by local groups relate to the overlapping and conflict of interests and activities of related professional associations; intercommunication when members are widely scattered; meeting our potential for service with emotional and delinquency related problems; our particular contribution to better understanding of problems of low-income families and to expanding welfare and health programs.

Since January 1957 four articles relating to our field have been published in the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS, and one on "The Lack of Money—Its Cost in Human Values" has appeared in the *Journal of Casework*.
—LUISE K. ADDISS, *Chairman*

COLLEGE CLUBS

At the 1957 annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association, the college clubs section adopted a four-point plan for action to guide the section and individual club programs for the year. Emphasis has been on membership promotion; strengthening clubs at local, state, and national levels; recruitment and public relations; and international relations.

As of June 1, 1958, a total of 449 college clubs were affiliated with AHEA and their own state home economics associations, and 20,128 members were reported from these clubs.

In conjunction with our plan for action to strengthen clubs at the national level, each club has encouraged its graduating seniors to keep professionally alive by joining AHEA. On June 1, 1958, 3,605 graduating seniors had joined the AHEA.

College club girls feel a closeness to the support of the AHEA International Scholarship Fund because many of them have had direct contact with the scholarship students. As of July 31, clubs had contributed $1,676.76, often raised by special projects.

In September each affiliated club received a packet of materials to help it plan for a successful year. Suggestions were contributed by the section officers for implementing the AHEA college clubs section plan for

action in the local club and through state college clubs section activities.

Second Vice-President Elaine Kahler represented the section officers at the program planning meeting for the section meetings during the AHEA annual meeting in Philadelphia.

I represented the national officers at the Arizona college clubs section meeting in Flagstaff. There seem to be indications that, in addition to having state workshops, an increased number of clubs are functioning as an active section of the state home economics association.—JOANNE MANGELS HOLTZ, *Chairman*

From Committees

AHEA PUBLIC RELATIONS

"Everything you DO—everything you SAY—contributes to somebody's opinion of you. If your actions or words make people like you, your Public Relations are GOOD. If your actions or words make people dislike you, your Public Relations are BAD. It is as simple as that."

This definition occupies the first page of the excellent public relations handbook prepared by the Washington State Home Economics Association's public relations committee for district chairmen in the state. Every home economist can use this message, for YOU are public relations even though you are not on a committee.

An all-time record high of 80 per cent returns from state associations indicates that activities this year have been terrific. Only five groups report no public relations chairman, and one of these admits it needs one. Committees to assist chairmen are set up in 22 states. Top honors go to Tennessee with 5 *area* chairmen and 95 *county* chairmen. Washington, Nebraska, and others follow similar plans by district divisions. Money to promote public relations activities is allowed in 22 state budgets. Separate chairmen to promote membership and/or recruitment are functioning with public relations. In Maine, where there is no public relations chairman, a recruitment chairman is active.

Almost every state has a newsletter published from one to four times a year. Illinois heads the list with five issues. Letters are exchanged between states, and chairmen mention them as helpful sources of ideas and activities to try in their own association.

This year more effort has been made to make contact with organizations *outside* our own field—a most effective way to create the public interest we need. Most frequently mentioned were legislative and guidance groups, PTA, civic clubs, AAUW, and women's clubs—22 types of organizations is the impressive total. Related groups such as 4-H, FHA, and the dietetic association found 14 state home economics associations co-operating in their programs.

States with press or publicity chairmen were in the NEWS—8 rate their coverage excellent and 16, good. Wisconsin managed a full page series on home economics careers in Madison and Milwaukee papers. *The Ohio Farmer* carried a two-page story "College Home Economics Offers You an Exciting Future." Radio programs were carried in 29 groups, and 23 had news on TV. Many, like New York and Massachusetts, were covered by both.

Several have exchanged help and information with others. Who could give more assistance with a Home Economics Week than Tennessee, who pioneered this activity six years ago and reports 2,784 programs, exhibits, displays, parades, talks, et cetera, this year? Arizona, Georgia, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Texas have had similar projects. Planning for a Home Economics Week next year, North Dakota paved the way by inviting the wives of state, city, and school officials to its state meeting.

To interest youth, career workshops, panels, and programs show concentrated effort. Minnesota calls its 8th Career Workshop a huge success.

California reports 3600 contacts on careers. Delaware sent a college club panel to visit state high schools. Maryland completed a splendid brochure on home economics degrees offered by its state colleges and sent it, with career material, to all senior high schools. Kentucky also published a recruitment booklet. New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Utah, and others held varied career programs. Career information was distributed in Louisiana through its professional sections. In Pittsburgh, 3,000 junior high school students were given reprints of "Should Your Child Be a Home Economist?" A TV program based on this theme was used in Minnesota. Hawaii sponsored a "Best Home Economics Student" project in the Islands with a $25 award to the winner. Iowa's report on its "Dear Midge" letters, backed by a $250 budget, made us wish we were on its mailing list. Rhode Island's "Home Economics Horoscope" for guidance counselors and students sounds intriguing. Career promotion in the form of program and bulletin board ideas was circulated in Mississippi.

Space does not permit more than this spot account of public relations activities. Compiling this report has been an encouraging experience. The decrease in college enrollment in home economics, plus an avalanche of unfavorable publicity tagging our profession as an educational "frill," has become a serious problem. But every home economist worthy of the name is willing to add fuel to the flame that will keep the Betty Lamp burning brighter than ever. A warm "thank you" to the 41 home economics associations whose reports made this summary possible.—MARY KIMBALL, *Chairman*

AWARDS

The nominee for the 1958 Borden Award was May S. Reynolds. The committee's citation for Dr. Reynolds states:

Dr. May Reynolds has conducted research of consistently high quality in the field of human nutrition for many years. She has had a deep interest in basic and applied nutrition problems and accepts the tenets of the science of nutrition wholeheartedly.

Dr. Reynolds has added significantly to our knowledge of human nutrition, especially through research on protein and amino acid metabolism of women. She has demonstrated her productivity as a research worker, and this productivity has been coupled with energy, enthusiasm, imagination, and perseverance.

Dr. Reynolds has contributed immeasurably to the future progress of research in human nutrition through the training of many graduate students. She is a fine home economist and scientist.

To disseminate research findings, Dr. Reynolds has been generous and effective in giving of her time and talents to present nutrition information to large groups through public addresses, radio, and TV presentations. She sees nutrition research as a means of serving individuals and mankind in the broadest sense.—RUTH M. LEVERTON, *Chairman*

COLLEGE CLUBS, ADVISORY ON

The advisory committee on college clubs wishes to commend all local college clubs for their excellent participation in planning successful and interesting programs carrying out the plan for action adopted by the AHEA college clubs section. The plan for action for 1957-58 placed emphasis on membership promotion; strengthening clubs at the local, state, and national level; recruitment and public relations; and international relations.

There were 433 affiliated clubs in 1956, 441 last year, and 449 clubs had affiliated with the section on May 1 of this year. These clubs have contributed $1,616.76 to the International Scholarship Fund. College clubs from 37 states and Hawaii were represented at the St. Louis annual meeting. This year state college clubs sections reported an increasing number of joint meetings with their state home economics associations, and many states report that their college club section president and/or adviser serves on the executive board or council of the state home economics association. AHEA is offering leadership training for college club members at the local, state, and national level.

In February, a meeting was held at AHEA headquarters to develop plans for the college clubs section annual meeting program and activities. This meeting was attended by Elizabeth Mellor of Drexel Institute of Technology, local arrangements chairman for college clubs; Elaine Kahler, college clubs section second vice-president; Betty Ruth Joyce, AHEA field secretary, headquarters staff representative; and Elizabeth Ellett of Carnegie Institute of Technology, representing the advisory committee.—ELIZABETH W. ELLETT, *Chairman*

COMMITTEES

See pages 588 to 591 for the committees whose membership is recommended by this committee.—ELIZABETH DYAR, *Chairman*

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

At the annual business meeting of the Association in St. Louis on June 25, 1957, consideration was given to proposed changes in the constitution and bylaws to provide for:

Establishment of an assembly of delegates with state representation to be prorated by membership of each state home economics association. The functions of this representative body would combine those of the present AHEA council and AHEA business meeting. The present council would be discontinued as would be the present general business meeting, since the assembly of delegates would act on the items of business now assigned to the council and the general business meeting. The assembly of delegates would meet at least once during each annual meeting of the Association. Its meetings would be open to all members of the Association, but only duly authorized delegates could vote. Membership in this body and its functions were outlined in the proposed revisions.

The state presidents' and councilors' unit of the council would become a unit of the AHEA rather than a unit of the council as it is at present.

Voting on these proposals was delayed until the 1958 business meeting of the Association during the 1958 annual meeting.

The work of the constitution and bylaws committee since June 1957 has been concerned with this and several other changes which were received during the year. The committee has had two meetings, one at the time of the national meeting of state supervisors in Washington in December and the other at the time of the national meeting of teacher educators in Washington in February. It was impossible to have all members present. However, business has been transacted by mail. Following these meetings, copy was prepared and proposed changes were published in the May issue of the JOURNAL.

In brief, the proposed revisions provided for:

Establishment of an assembly of delegates with state representation to be prorated by membership of each state home economics association as presented at the annual business meeting of the Association on June 25, 1957 and explained in the opening paragraph.

A revised definition of the two classes of individual members of the Association.

A statement of qualifications of persons to serve on the nominating committee, i.e., only persons who hold

a degree with a major in home economics shall be eligible to serve on the nominating committee (which nominates candidates for six national officers of the association). Persons who have joined the Association from related fields shall not be eligible to serve on the nominating committee.

An interpretation of the term "remunerative occupation" in connection with members of homemaking groups has been added to the paragraph on homemakers groups.

Further action taken by the constitution and bylaws committee suggests that the plan of having the chairman of the committee meet with the AHEA executive committee during the January meeting be continued in order to discuss the work of the committee and the proposed changes in the constitution and bylaws.

ROSA H. LOVING, *Chairman*

[At the annual meeting of the Association in Philadelphia in June, the revisions concerning the assembly of delegates were passed; those concerning definitions of classes of members were considerably changed by an amendment from the floor and the amendment was adopted; the limitation on eligibility to serve on the nominating committee was defeated; the interpretation of "remuneratively employed" in relation to members of homemakers groups was amended and passed. The complete text of the Constitution and Bylaws as it now stands appears on pages 579 to 585.]

CONSUMER INTERESTS

The consumer interests committee (CIC) has continued work in conformity with its role and its program of work. The national committee, which met at AHEA headquarters February 13 and 14, and many of the state committees report seven major areas of activities:

1. *"Alice Consumer in Wonderland"* presented at the St. Louis convention has been re-enacted in many states (Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Texas, Washington, and the District of Columbia). More than 500 copies have been sold.

2. *Frozen food*—"Recommendations for the Handling and Labeling of Frozen Foods" prepared by the CIC (see the December 1957 JOURNAL) has received enthusiastic industry support and has been widely quoted in trade papers. Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, and Virginia report activities at the state level.

3. *Trading stamps* have been discussed in Kansas, Missouri, Texas, and Virginia. An article was prepared for the May issue of the JOURNAL. (See last year's report for further action.)

4. *Textile labeling*, particularly fiber identification, was included in reports from Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, Texas, Utah, Washington, and the District of Columbia. The national committee recommended a "statement of position. . ." to the executive committee of AHEA, which was approved. (See report of committee on legislation for action taken, and see June JOURNAL.)

5. *Consumer education*—Membership in the Council on Consumer Information, recommended by the national committee, is reported by Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, and Utah. New York held a consumer education workshop and participated in conferences with Persia Campbell, counsel to the governor.

6. *Standardization and quality control*—Four members of the CIC attended the "Quality Control and Consumer Conference" jointly sponsored by Consumers Union and committees of the American Society for Quality Control at Rutgers University September 5 and 6, 1957. Copies of proceedings are available. Activities related to work in the American Standards Association are reported separately by that committee. "Know Your Pattern Measurements" was published in the October 1957 issue of the JOURNAL.

7. *Consumer credit*—The series of three articles appearing in Volume 49 of the JOURNAL was reprinted with permission by the Household Finance Corporation and distributed widely. Illinois reported activities in consumer credit and family finance areas.

Although 9 of the 13 members of the national committee retire this year, the committee gave serious consideration to the role of the CIC and its program of work for the next biennium and adopted the following:

ROLE OF CIC

The consumer interests committee of the American Home Economics Association is concerned with ways in which the Association and its members can contribute to the welfare of the consumer. Specifically the committee:

1. Encourages and co-ordinates action on the part of groups within the Association (Co-ordination among the various subject-matter areas is facilitated by representation on the committee.)
2. Serves as a medium of contact by the AHEA with other organizations or individuals concerned with consumer interests
3. Recommends action on public policy to be taken by the AHEA in the interest of the consumer
4. Conducts and promotes among AHEA members education programs directed toward an understanding of the consumer's interests and toward informed action by consumers

Program of Work for CIC

Objectives	*Action by National Committee*	*Action by State Committee*
I. To bring to the attention of AHEA members current problems and legislation of concern to consumers	Plan programs at national meetings of the AHEA; prepare materials and JOURNAL articles on special topics; and prepare informational material for distribution to state leaders.	Plan programs at state meetings; include articles in state newsletters; promote consumer workshops and discussions at adult and school levels.
II. To develop and promote use of educational materials for assisting the consumer to function more effectively in the market	Distribute AHEA "How to Buy" leaflets; review existing material; and prepare additional materials. Inform members of other available consumer education materials.	Promote distribution of leaflets and bring materials to attention of members.
III. To encourage all home economists to carry out some type of co-operative work with retailers that would contribute to more effective consumer-retailer understanding and co-operation	Stimulate homemaker's groups, teachers (college, public school, and adult), and Extension workers to initiate co-operative activities with retailers. Encourage preparation and publication of articles on successful co-operative projects.	Initiate local or state retailer–home economists co-operative activities. Report experiences which may be helpful to others.
IV. To promote standards of quality and identifying standards marks for consumer goods which benefit the consumer		
A. To encourage the use of existing standards and identifying standards marks by industry and consumers	Acquaint AHEA members with AHEA, American Standards Association (ASA), and other standards through JOURNAL articles, buying leaflets, and programs at national meetings.	Promote distribution of leaflets containing information about standards for consumer goods; conduct programs at state meetings designed to educate members in the development, availability, and use of standards. Encourage consumers to evaluate existing standards.
B. To promote development of standards and identifying marks for consumer goods	Continue affiliation with ASA, its Council and Consumer Standards Board. Co-operate with U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U. S. Department of Commerce, and other agencies or associations preparing standards for consumer goods. Develop AHEA standards for consumer goods when no other acceptable standards are available and when there is information upon which to base a standard.	Encourage individuals and groups to suggest needed standards for consumer goods and services.
C. To co-operate with and support agencies that administer and enforce standards	Inform AHEA members of activities of such agencies as Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Federal Trade Commission (FTC), U. S. Department of Commerce, and USDA and encourage participation in hearings.	Inform members of and participate in the activities of local, state, and national agencies which set and administer standards for consumer goods and services, for example, local building and sanitary codes.
V. To promote informative and descriptive labeling and advertising of consumer goods and services in standardized terms	Inform industry of specific needs for standardized terms in informative labeling. Call consumers' attention to existing informative labeling and encourage them to use this information.	Encourage use of improved labeling and express appreciation to firms using informative labeling. Suggest items on which labeling might be improved.

Program of Work for CIC (Continued)

Objectives	*Action by National Committee*	*Action by State Committee*
VI. To support programs for consumer protection against misrepresentation, misleading advertising, fraudulent and unfair practices in buying and selling	Co-operate with such agencies and associations as the FTC, FDA, USDA, Better Business Bureau, and trade associations.	Work with state and local representatives.

RICHARD L. D. MORSE, *Chairman*

COUNCILORS' CREDENTIALS

Credentials were presented by 121 official members of the council of the American Home Economics Association for the 49th annual meeting held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 24 to 27, 1958. The groups presenting credentials were:

Elected officers 7
Subject-matter chairmen 6
Professional section chairmen 8
Salaried officers 4
Past presidents 6
State presidents 39
State presidents' alternates 8
State councilors 18
State councilors' alternates 25

Hawaii, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Puerto Rico were not represented at the 1958 council meetings.—FLORENCE M. REIFF, *Chairman*

ELECTIONS

The committee assignment to "count ballots cast in the 1958 election of AHEA officers, section officers, and members of the nominating committee" was a pleasant but arduous task.

It was interesting to note postmarks on ballot envelopes from Baghdad, Iraq; Izmir, Turkey; Rio Piedras, P.R.; Monterey, Mexico; and Hawaii—to mention only a few international addresses of our members—and not to overlook our Canadian members and the at-home ones from places like Washougal, Washington; Ft. Payne, Alabama; and Mystic, Connecticut.

One ballot came in an official brown envelope from the Post Office Department of Georgia. Inside was a charred, half-burned Association ballot envelope which had stamped on the bit of unburned paper, "Damaged by fire in R.P.O. car."

These incidents show "the human side" of the work of the elections committee. They broke the monotony of the long hours spent in opening 8,138 envelopes and making 374,944 checks for candidates' names on the 8,064 ballots that were counted.

Many of the home economists in homemaking in this area have served on the elections committee in years past. Their helpful suggestions and the co-operation of AHEA staff members have been a great help in improving and speeding up the mechanics of ballot counting.

To recruit workers for counting ballots, 98 invitations were mailed to members of HEIH groups and AHEA members living in the area. We received 55 cards saying "No" and 39 saying "Yes," and in the final analysis, 28 workers actually came to work. The workers spent 233 hours counting ballots; this was after many, many hours had been spent in opening the envelopes and counting them into packs of 100 each.

Even though the directions were clearly stated, many voters marked their ballots incorrectly. These ballots were not counted. The total number of errors on ballots was 1,306; 11 errors in the officers' slate, 59 in the nominating committee, 53 in the subject-matter, and 1,153 in the professional section slate; 74 ballots were postmarked after the deadline date.

The observation could be made that it is obvious many of us do not know to which professional section we belong. All members should make a greater effort to become familiar with the Association's professional classifications.

I am quite positive the 28 homemakers from the District, Maryland, and Virginia who volunteered their time to help count ballots know that they are a part of the HEIH section, and proudly so.

The newly elected officers are indicated by the asterisks before their names in the lists of officers and committees in this issue of the JOURNAL.—MARGARET MANGER, *Chairman*

FEDERAL RESEARCH RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS

During the year 1957-58, this committee has directed its efforts toward: (1) further determining the nature and extent of research related to the well-being of the family recently completed or under way in various research agencies, public and private, for the purpose of determining the gaps which exist and assessing the needs for further research; (2) developing a systematic study of the authorizations of selected federal agencies to determine their potentials for furthering family-centered research, disseminating information, and supporting scholarship grants; (3) refining the basic definition of the area of home economics and of family well-being; (4) informing the members of the Association and others interested in furthering research in relation to the family, of the nature of the committee's proposal for a federal research agency for the American home and the need for implementing it.

To secure information relative to research recently completed or under way in the various agencies and in private and public institutions is costly in terms of man-hours of work and money. Consequently, the committee sought support from a foundation for a study of such research undertaken by private organizations, industry, and other institutions. There is hope that assistance for such a study will be given by a foundation later in the year.

In addition, one of the leading U. S. senators, who has expressed a willingness to introduce a bill relating to the establishment of an American Home Foundation as an agency to stimulate research relating to family well-being and to further the education and training of personnel through a system of grants, has offered to make a study of the authorizations of federal agencies and research directed toward family well-being recently completed or under way within these agencies. Through the co-operation of the Senator's office, the Library of Congress is initiating an additional study of the problem as it exists at the federal level.

In the summer of 1957, a group of home economists engaged in research met at the Pennsylvania State University for a two-day session devoted to a consideration of the nature and limitations of home economics research. Comparable meetings for other sections of the country have been recommended on the basis of the outcome of this meeting. From time to time organizations whose central interest is the family have been informed of the proposals and progress of this committee. Through the JOURNAL, there has been an attempt to keep the members of our Association informed of progress.

Home economists from coast to coast have generously contributed to the work of this committee through the preparation of materials, through ideas and general interest and support. Special time-consuming assignments have been carried by many associated with the project. Special recognition must be given to Mrs. Marion Spidle, Marie Dye, Margaret Brew, and Mrs. Kathryn Burns as well as members of the committee who have served with unfailing devotion to a task which is not easy but which it is hoped will lead to the advancement of family life.—RUTH L. BONDE, *Chairman*

FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

This committee reviewed applications for the AHEA awards for 1958-59 and recommended the following recipients:

1. AHEA—Omicron Nu Fellowship—(Thora) Geitel Winakor
2. Effie I. Raitt Fellowship—Jane K. Shearer
3. AHEA Nutrition Research Fellowship—Mary A. Crenshaw

The recipients were introduced to AHEA members through a story in the June JOURNAL, and the awards announcement was also made at the 1958 annual meeting.

The committee members were: Mrs. Elizabeth Crandall, Julia I. Dalrymple, Ruth D. Noer, Blanche Portwood, Frances O. Van Duyne, and Frances S. Goldsmith.—FRANCES S. GOLDSMITH, *Chairman*

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

A special committee appointed to plan the American Home Economics Association's fiftieth anniversary met at Headquarters on May 16. The committee's recommendations to the executive board included that we formally open our Fiftieth Anniversary year in January 1959 by a special anniversary program to be held in Washington. The committee report, which included many suggestions of interest to state associations and to the program committee for the 1959 annual meeting, was, after approval by the executive board, presented to state presidents and others at the annual meeting in Philadelphia. A permanent committee to complete the plans was appointed and full information will appear in an early issue of the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS.—OLGA P. BRUCHER, *Chairman*

INTERNATIONAL

As in the recent past, the work of the international committee consisted chiefly of the selection and placement of outstanding candidates for AHEA international scholarship awards. The committee screened applications from 17 candidates in 15 countries.

Funds available for the annual international awards permitted eight awards for the 1958-59 academic year. Of the amount available for awards this year, $1,750 was a carry-over from the 1957-58 year, when two of the seven women who had been granted full scholarships and one of the two who had been granted $250 to enable them to complete work toward a degree were not able to make use of the awards.

As of July 31, contributions to the International Scholarship Fund since August 1, 1957 totaled $6,937.45 from the following sources: $1,676.76 from college clubs, $3,470.81 from individual contributors, $539.88 from state and local associations, $750 from Omicron Nu, and $500 from Phi Upsilon Omicron.

The interest on the Helen W. Atwater International Fellowship Fund during the current fiscal year amounted to $200.

The $5,000 legacy left to the AHEA by the late Edna G. Spitz in memory of her sister, Gertrude T. Spitz, permitted the committee to grant the first Gertrude T. Spitz scholarship for the 1958-59 academic year.

The eight 1958–59 awardees and the co-operating institutions are:

Jean Rowan Halliday of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, *Canada* (the Helen W. Atwater fellow)—Michigan State University

Pakiza Tawfic Amin Agha of Mosul, *Iraq*—University of Alabama

Margit Hvirvelkaer of "Valdal" pr. Havndal, Jylland, *Denmark* (Gertrude T. Spitz student)—Ohio State University

Virginia Lattes Deik of Santiago, *Chile* (Louise Stanley Latin American Scholarship student)—Pennsylvania State University

Akhter-Un-Nisa Mohyuddin of Gujrat City, *West Pakistan* (Omicron Nu student)—Kansas State College

Ruth Clothilde Schönholzer of Basle, *Switzerland*—University of Wisconsin

Målfrid Skådsheim of Stangeland, Sandnes, *Norway*—State University Teachers College, Plattsburgh, New York

Gerritje Jacoba van den Berg of Deventer, *The Netherlands* (Phi Upsilon Omicron student)—University of Illinois

The eight co-operating institutions responded generously to the committee's appeal for warm-hearted sponsorship and the equivalent of $500 in financial co-operation. For the past three years, Beulah Coon, as a member of the committee, has drawn on her wide knowledge of home economics in U. S. colleges and universities in connection with placements for awardees in co-operating institutions. She is due our special thanks, as is Marion Steele, committee secretary.

While Association members can be proud of the fine young women coming to study in the United States on the AHEA scholarship program, serious thought could well be given to providing more contributions for this purpose. Each year, worthy applicants are turned away for the lack of more adequate funds. —Mary L. Collings, *Chairman*

LEGISLATION

Legislative interests of the national committee for 1957-58 have taken a new trend. Previously we have tried to keep the state presidents and legislative chairmen up to date on all phases of our broad program. Because there is so much material to cover, it has been impossible to do more than give a brief picture in each area. Therefore, this year, we have concentrated our "green sheet" on the types of legislation where home economists can make special contributions because of their education and technical knowledge. We are still much concerned with the broad program—following the progress of legislation we have always supported and taking action where we can and where it is needed.

As in the past, the legislative committee planned its program to co-operate with the various sections to bring to the Association the particular information needed on particular topics. Four subjects were chosen to be studied: textile labeling, chemical additives in food, weight reducing compounds, and federal-state relations as these relations affect home economics through vocational education. Legislation in these areas may take some time. Congress has bills or studies on all of them. It takes time and much preparation before the bill that will come before the House or Senate for vote is selected. It also takes time to acquaint people with the issues involved and put into their hands the material they need in order to form intelligent opinions. The aim of the AHEA committee on legislation is to so inform the Association through the state associations to every member that each can and will take positive action wherever possible.

The first study was made on textile labeling and was sent to the state legislative chairmen in February. The method used was to (1) send copies of the bills to members of AHEA who are experts in textiles and clothing in colleges, universities, and commercial companies, requesting them to analyze the bills for us and recommend a policy to the Association; (2) request the co-operation of the textiles and clothing section in sharing its study of the legislation and its conclusions; (3) send letters to manufacturers and textile associations, requesting a statement of their position on the bills.

It is with real pride that we acknowledge the combined efforts with the textiles and clothing section. The excellent analysis of the textile labeling legislation made by Florence Petzel and her committee gave the state legislative chairmen the kind of material they needed. Our letters to other members of the Association in the textile field and to the manufacturers brought such vigorous interested response that the completed "green sheet" has had enthusiastic approval. From the results of the study and the encouragement of the consumer interests committee, and with the approval of the AHEA executive committee, the committee on legislation filed a statement of support for HR469, the textile labeling bill passed by the House and considered at the Senate hearings of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. [See also June 1958 Journal.] We are now proceeding with similar work on chemical additives in food.

Also, early in the year, in conjunction with other interested organizations, the committee sent a statement of over-all aims in education legislation to the President and each senator and representative.

Of all the news of legislative activity in the states, we wish to commend particularly the Washington State Home Economics Association for bringing to the attention of the governor of the state the value of having a graduate home economist or dietitian as food consultant for the State Department of Institutions. It is important that no opportunity pass to emphasize the contribution toward higher standards that can be made by professionally trained persons.

The chairman of this committee has attended conferences on new legislative proposals in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; on federal housing; on education; and hearings in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittees of both houses on textile labeling, chemical additives in food, and the Haley Bill, HR9521. She attends the monthly meetings of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee. The proposed AHEA legislative program, approved at the annual meeting, appeared in the June issue of the Journal

and on page 574 of this issue. We believe there is a need for some changes of emphasis; these are reflected in the new program. A legislation meeting was arranged at the Philadelphia annual meeting to discuss and exchange ideas on legislative matters.—DOROTHY JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1958 ANNUAL MEETING

Early in July of 1957, the chairman and vice-chairman of local arrangements met to review the responsibilities that would be entailed in serving on such a committee for the 49th annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association. The job analyses sent to us by the headquarters staff helped immeasurably in the selection of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the 12 local committees. It was a matter of finding the right person for each job. Fortunately, every person invited to serve readily accepted her assignment.

The first meeting of the group was held early in September. At this time, the responsibilities of each committee were discussed. As a result, when the program planning committee and members of the headquarters staff arrived in Philadelphia on October 26 for a three-day conference, each committee chairman was familiar with her responsibilities and had an opportunity to have questions clarified. The various chairmen contributed many ideas and suggestions for possible trips and special events. Approximately two hundred home economists from Pennsylvania and Delaware—our co-operating state association—were involved in the activities assigned to the local arrangements committee. Two subsequent meetings, held on March 1 and June 19, completed the planning conferences of the local committee. A member from the headquarters staff was present at the last meeting. Attending also were approximately one hundred members of the over-all committee helping to "gel" the final arrangements.

Every person who helped is to be commended for her co-operation. The many expressions of gratitude and pleasure for having been invited to participate illustrate the value to the host community.

The local arrangements committee is most appreciative of all the help and encouragement received from the members of the headquarters staff. Their guidance did much to make the meeting a pleasant occasion.

The committee also wishes to express its appreciation to Mildred Hill for the art work contributed for the what-to-do-and-see booklet, "Fun in Penn's Town," prepared by the information and hospitality committee.

It has been a privilege to have had the annual meeting of AHEA in Philadelphia—not only because the sessions were interesting and helpful but because the area members of the Association, in helping with the convention, were given the opportunity to express a sense of pride in their professional organization.—M. ESTHER HILL, *Chairman,* and GRACE K. NADIG, *Vice-chairman.*

MEMBERSHIP CREDENTIALS

The membership credentials committee gave careful consideration to applications received by the Association from persons with preparation in related fields but not a major in home economics. Sixteen applications were received. Four persons were considered ineligible, and three were held pending completion of the requirements specified in the Bylaws. To the nine applicants approved, a cordial welcome to membership was extended on behalf of the American Home Economics Association.—LAURA W. DRUMMOND, *Chairman*

NOMINATING

In early October, a letter was sent to each member of the nominating committee outlining the work which had to be done in order to prepare the slate of nominees for the AHEA for the 1958 election. The members of the nominating committee were given a list of elected officers of the AHEA for the past ten years. They were also given a list of the elected chairmen of the sections for the past ten years.

The officers to be elected in 1958 were vice-president, treasurer, and two members of the nominating committee. The duties of the officers to be elected were outlined in the list sent to each committee member.

The work of this committee was done by mail and by telephone. The chairman asked each member of the nominating committee to submit suggestions for nominees to her by November 15. The selection of names was made, and the order of priority for approaching them was established.

In December, the list of nominees for the various officers was completed. Two persons for each office indicated their willingness to be nominees for the following offices: vice-president, treasurer, and for two nominating committee members.

This completed the 1958 ballot for the election of officers for the American Home Economics Association. —VIRGINIA Y. TROTTER, *Chairman*

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON HOME ECONOMICS

[The October JOURNAL will carry a comprehensive report of the Congress.]

The membership of this committee was listed in the September 1957 JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS. In order for the committee to be able to meet regularly and often, the members were drawn from the Washington (D.C.) area and the AHEA headquarters staff. It met 13 times during 1957 and in 1958. Each member has served as liaison representative on one of the many local Congress committees. Each member has been faithful, generous, and able in contributing to the total

plans for the Congress as well as to her own special assignments.

The recommendations of the Committee for AHEA member attendance at the Congress (which were approved by the executive board in 1957) were carried out. In practice it was found that for many of the states the quotas allowed for member attendance at the Congress were overly generous. In January, these "extra" places were returned to the general registration and made available to members without regard for states from which they came. Through this redistribution of places at the Congress, all AHEA members who wished to attend were able to do so, and the total AHEA attendance very nearly approximated the "ideal" total set up in the early planning for the Congress.

Following the plan developed by the Congress Organizing Committee and approved by the executive board in 1957, affiliated state home economics associations were grouped into collective members for the International Federation and their representatives were chosen. These are: Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota—Ann M. Krost; Ohio and Indiana—Dorothy D. Scott; Illinois—Ruth Bonde; Michigan—Marie Dye; Missouri—Mrs. Pauline Garrett; Iowa—Dorothea Gienger; Kansas—Mrs. Lucile O. Rust; Nebraska—Mrs. Sue Smith; Kentucky—Mary Lois Williamson; Wisconsin—Louise A. Young; Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine—Marion Brown; District of Columbia, Maryland—Beulah Coon; Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts—Mrs. Elizabeth Crandall; New York, New Jersey—Faith Fenton; Pennsylvania, Delaware—Grace Nadig; West Virginia—Sara Ann Brown; Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah—Mrs. Verna Hitchcock; Arizona, New Mexico, Hawaii, Nevada—Mrs. Eva Scully; Oregon—Mrs. Mabel Mack; California—Cora Miller; Washington—Velma Phillips; South Carolina, Georgia, Puerto Rico—Alma Bentley; Alabama, Virginia, Florida—Sallie Hill; Oklahoma, Arkansas—Lela O'Toole; Tennessee, North Carolina—Mabel Yates; Mississippi—Dorothy Dickins; Texas—Maurine Hearn; Louisiana—Ellen LeNoir.

The six voting members to the International Permanent Council are: Beulah V. Gillaspie, Mildred Horton, Beulah Coon, Lela O'Toole, Dorothy D. Scott, and Mrs. Eva Scully.—Mildred Horton, *Congress Director and Chairman, Organizing Committee*

PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES OF HOME ECONOMICS

This committee, appointed in 1956, has continued in 1957-58 to study the implications of the world today for home economics tomorrow. The committee's charge and its approach to the task of stock-taking were reported in 1957 by the first chairman, Day Monroe.

During the past year the committee assigned itself the task of drawing up a set of "working papers" which could serve as a means of presenting the committee's beliefs to the membership for discussion and appraisal as to their usefulness as guides to the development of the Association and the home economics profession in the second 50 years of existence.

Individually and collectively, committee members have sought not only to identify that which is most significant to a clear picture of the past and present of the home economics movement but to point the way to a stronger and more dynamic program for the future. A subcommittee of six was delegated the responsibility for putting the committee's beliefs into writing. Such a statement has been developed and was presented in an exploratory way to a few key groups at the 1958 annual meeting. In this presentation, the committee has attempted to make a statement of the focus and objectives of home economics, an analysis of significant social and economic changes with their implications for our field, a summary of the achievements on which we should build, and some of the "stumbling blocks" to be overcome if home economics is to achieve the potential envisioned by its founders.

It is hoped that these "working papers" will be judged sufficiently meaningful to be recommended to a wide variety of groups within the Association membership as a basis for discussion of ways and means of furthering the sound development of home economics and the effective functioning of its professions. An invitational conference is planned in October to present the preliminary report to delegates from other associations of home economists. From such discussions, it is believed that the "working papers" can be revised to formulate a "charter" to be presented at the Association's fiftieth birthday celebration in 1959.

The committee is indebted to the Association editor for final preparation of its preliminary report, to the president for her continuing interest and encouragement, and to the executive secretary for her willingness to "brainstorm" with us in searching for meanings and words to express those meanings in ways which will enable all home economists to "take stock" and accept the challenge of the future.—Dorothy Scott, *Chairman*

PROGRAM FOR THE 1958 ANNUAL MEETING

During the 1957 meeting in St. Louis, a group of persons from the Philadelphia area had a luncheon to discuss, in a very brief way, some of the duties and responsibilities of the Pennsylvania Home Economics Association and of the headquarters staff in connection with the meeting this year. This was the second time for such a meeting, which proved most successful last year. At this session were President Gillaspie; Flora Dowler, president of PHEA; Lila Jones, chairman of the Pittsburgh Home Economics in Business group; M. Esther Hill, chairman of the local arrangements committee; Mildred Horton; and myself, the then second vice-president, who automatically becomes chairman of the program for the next annual meeting.

On October 26, 27, and 28, the program committee met in Philadelphia. Those attending were Beulah Gillaspie, Flora Dowler, Elizabeth Dyar, M. Esther Hill, Grace K. Nadig, Helen E. Ridley, Grace Steininger, Rita L. Youmans, Mildred Horton, Joan Cassidy, Mary Hawkins, Ella McNaughton, Elizabeth Mount, and myself.

The first day, Saturday, October 26, we worked with the local chairmen: Elizabeth Mellor, Marjorie Rankin, Mary McCue Epstein, all from Drexel Institute; Anna Smith from Albright College; Katherine Hottel from Temple University; Judy L. Olive from Olive Associates; Florence Reiff, Wilmington (Delaware) Public Schools; Grace Woodward, president-elect of PHEA; Josephine C. Dillingham, Helen W. Henneberg, Violette Gretzmacher, Doris E. Dierkes, Mrs. Virginia Bowman, and later, Alberta Herbst, all from Philadelphia Public Schools.

Much work had already been accomplished by Esther Hill, chairman, Grace Nadig, vice-chairman, and the respective committee chairmen. Two meetings of the local committee had taken place so that suggestions and organization were well in the making.

On Sunday and Monday, the program committee continued its deliberation. At the outset, it was decided not to have a theme for the program but repeatedly the idea of Living with the Changes of the Space Age and its meaning to home economists seemed most timely. Many suggestions for interpretation of what's new in nutrition and in economics were among the requests for the program. The three general sessions were planned as follows:

Tuesday: Living with the Changes of the Space Age—Eric Johnston
Reviewing Our Orbit in Home Economics—Beatrice Paolucci
Wednesday: National Issues in Education Today—John R. Mayor
Friday: It's in the News—Is It a Fact?
The Food We Eat—E. Neige Todhunter
The Money We Spend—Mabel Rollins
It was also our good fortune to have B. R. Sen, director general of the FAO, appear on our program.

Plans for the ever-popular eye openers included:

Wednesday: Songs Along the Delaware—Emeline Weakly
Thursday: Come to the Fair: Film—Uncle Sam Goes to the Fairs
Twenty-six Days Behind the Iron Curtain—Barbara Sampson
Friday: Are Women Finished?—Lilly Daché

Subject-matter sections and professional sections submitted programs planned by their respective groups which consisted of two meetings, one of which was a business meeting.

The exhibits, which are an important part of our meeting, were most interesting and informative. They perform a very important service keeping the membership attending up to date in modern industrial and scientific developments.

The program committee wishes to express its gratitude to all persons responsible for the 49th Annual Meeting of the American Home Economics Association—to the local committees, participants on the program, exhibitors, and the membership at large.—IRENE E. MCDERMOTT, *Program Chairman*

PROGRAM-OF-WORK

See pages 563 to 566 for the AHEA Program of Work for 1958-60.—OLGA P. BRUCHER, *Chairman*

PUBLICATIONS AND ADVERTISING, ADVISORY FOR

This committee's functions have been (1) to keep "an ear to the ground" to sense the reaction of home economists to the JOURNAL and other AHEA publications, (2) to respond when and if called upon during the year by the JOURNAL editor for counsel and advice, and (3) to hold one meeting with the editorial staff, the business manager, and the executive secretary. This meeting is held to evaluate the effectiveness of the publications, to consider problems of concern to the editorial staff and the business manager, and to help plan JOURNAL articles and other publications to meet the current and potential interests and needs of home economists in all areas. The 1958 meeting of the committee was held at AHEA headquarters on March 31 and April 1.

A review of the publications and the general approval expressed by readers is further proof of the outstanding work of the editorial staff, the business manager, and others of the headquarters staff.

The general economic situation has affected income from advertising in the JOURNAL, also income from exhibits at the convention. Therefore, it is more important than ever that readers of the JOURNAL prove to the advertisers that the ads are read and used, and that home economists show appreciation for the educational features of the exhibits. It is hoped that a plan may be evolved to encourage exhibit reviewers to search for ideas rather than souvenirs.

Journal Readership

To increase readership among non-home-economists, it was suggested that members circulate copies of the JOURNAL, calling attention to articles of special interest, and that subscriptions to administrators be promoted. Also that sponsors or advisers of college clubs help students form the habit of reading and using the JOURNAL.

It was recommended that a survey of college club readership of the JOURNAL be made in the coming year.

Future Issues of the *Journal*

Consideration was given to the many constructive suggestions received from the executive board members,

technical advisers, and others. The committee and the editorial staff tried to evaluate the many suggestions and requests and use those which would make possible, in the course of a year, a broad coverage of the field of home economics with sufficient variety to provide something of special interest to each reader.

Since the JOURNAL is the only magazine which brings to home economists reports of research in subject-matter areas other than their own, it seems desirable to include in each issue brief reports of the findings of research in the various subject-matter areas; these should be written primarily for the readers who are interested in the results and their application.

The International Congress. The October 1958 JOURNAL will be devoted largely to the high lights of the Congress, and it is hoped that some follow-up articles can be arranged for later issues.

50th Anniversary of the Association. The Association president has been invited to open the observance year with an article in the January 1959 JOURNAL. Other articles will follow to give the readers a feeling of pride in the achievements in the various professional and subject-matter areas and also an appreciation of the contributions made by individuals and groups to the progress and growth of home economics.

Emphasis will be on looking ahead, with only enough history to bring an awareness of the ideals and ideas which have laid the foundation for present and future accomplishments.

Other AHEA Publications

Consideration was given to current career leaflets and to other publications needed. The committee suggested revision of the booklet on teaching and the addition of information on laundering to the textile handbook which is in preparation. A need was expressed for a publication for parents on the advantages of a home economics career for their daughters.

It was suggested that the recent articles in the JOURNAL on communications might be made into a reprint for sale. It was recommended that space be set aside in each issue of the JOURNAL to call attention to AHEA publications, particularly the new ones as they become available.

Members of AHEA are proud of their professional publication—the JOURNAL. The editorial staff is entitled to the many expressions of commendation for making this an attractive, readable publication which serves all areas of home economics.—GERTRUDE HUMPHREYS, *Chairman*

From Representatives

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Emphasis in the fortieth annual meeting of the American Council on Education, held in Washington, October 10 and 11, 1957, was on the importance of helping each individual student to find his way to the educational opportunity best suited to him, no matter how great the pressure of numbers nor how diversified the types of institutions and the offerings in them.

"American education has been motivated from the beginning by a desire to provide equality of opportunity for all youth and not by the concept of preparing a limited number of supposedly best minds for a few traditional professions." Our aim has been to offer "a wide range of choices over a long period of time" and to postpone the decision about a college career to a relatively late date.

With this declaration by President Sproul of the University of California, President Adams of the American Council agreed. The alternative to diversity could be only a single, rigid, cast-in-concrete system of higher education in which the student would either fit or be discarded, said Dr. Adams. This concept "was rejected by the American people a century ago. Such a scheme would be totally inadequate to meet the needs of our country and our people today." But "diversity among educational institutions is advantageous only to the degree that there is a fit between what a given type of institution offers and what the students enrolled in it can do and want to do."

Individual students must be helped to find their way by widespread availability of information about the different values in the many kinds of higher education available and by adequate counseling of students on the part of teachers and friends as well as guidance counselors. In addition there is needed "such close relationship among various types of institutions that if a student starts down a side path he can be put back on the main road with a minimum of lost time and effort," declared Dr. Adams.

In this connection President Sproul underscored his "belief in a coordinated system of post-high-school education with institutional independence, diversification of functions, unity of purposes, wholehearted cooperation, and a never-ending search for better ways to use whatever resources in men and money are made available to all types of institutions both public and private."

The emphasis in this meeting was properly associated with the Council's major effort in 1956-57 through the work of the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School which culminated in the report of that Committee to the President, made public in August of 1957. That report declares "the achievement of an improved higher education adequate for the needs of the future depends primarily upon attracting into college teaching a suitable number of qualified faculty members." "The first essential," said the committee, is "that college students everywhere be fully alerted to the need, the opportunities, the rewards, and the limitations of college teaching as a career." Only

through faculty who are interested in guiding students and relating the various parts of the educational process can an individual student "find the educational opportunity best suited to his talents and his needs."—GRACE M. HENDERSON

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

The activities of the representative to APWA have been as follows:

1. Both the alternate, Mrs. Stebbins of California, and the representative made the suggestion for their respective regional programs that the effect of simplification of budgeting standards on recipients should be considered.
2. A questionnaire regarding attendance at the APWA Roundtable held in Chicago in December was mailed to 39 of the home economists in public welfare agencies from the list compiled by the former representative and to the home economists and nutritionists in the local health and welfare agencies. The local group planned to arrange an opportunity to meet visitors at luncheon or dinner. Because no home economists other than local people indicated plans to attend, the local group attended meetings on the days they found helpful and convenient.
3. The Roundtable was attended by six local home economists in the offices of city, county, and state public assistance agencies, one home economist from a local private agency, and one nutritionist from the regional office of the Children's Bureau.
4. The mailing list of home economists in public welfare agencies was changed only as returned undelivered letters indicated. One home economist was added, one removed.
5. The representative planned to send to those on the mailing list short digests of the meetings attended by the local group. This project was unnecessary since the January 1958 issue of the *Journal of the American Public Welfare Association* was devoted to such digests.—HELEN BRECHT

AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION, COUNCIL AND CONSUMER STANDARDS BOARD

The development of new standards and the revision of old ones have taxed the budget and staff of the ASA to the maximum. The work under way on textiles is completed, and since no other consumer standards needing our help were under way, demands on AHEA members have been small. However, a review of the standards initiated show the importance to consumers of the ASA program and our support of it.

Four projects initiated this year are of great concern to all of us. These include Z82 on Safe Use of Cleaning Solvents in Graphic Arts Industry, C92 that deals with standardization of materials and methods of insulating parts of electrical systems and equipment, MH5 on Sizes of Shipping Containers, and safety standards for passenger conveyors. Other standards of special concern to consumers deal with photographic equipment and the colorfastness of textiles.

Z82 deals with dangerous solvents used for such purposes as cleaning type. The same solvents are sometimes used in homes. Safe handling, storing, and using are essential in both home and industry.

The development of a standard for the safety of passenger conveyors is in the hands of the ASA subcommittee that has worked out the safety standards for elevators and escalators. Platforms and moving sidewalks are now in use for moving large numbers of people, and it is predicted their use will increase.

Trade associations have announced several new standards for plastic dishes and other consumer goods. It has been suggested that those of us interested in good consumer standards study the standard Minimum Performance Standards for Mattresses and Box Springs, published by the American Hotel Association. This might be a field for similar consumer standards and, if a suitable standard seemed possible, it could be developed as an ASA standard.

Your representative and the two alternates, Mrs. Anna Fisher Rush and Beth Peterson, have talked together and with home economists in colleges, business, and homemaker groups in New York City about a session on standards. There is good interest and we hope to have such a meeting within a few months. This could lead to well-trained help when requests for consumer representation of standards committees are made, to suggestions of needed standarization, and to informative programs for homemaker groups.—LUCILLE WILLIAMSON

COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON COLLEGIATE PROBLEMS OF TEACHER EDUCATION

The purpose of the Coordinating Committee is to bring together representatives concerned with education of teachers in special areas to work on common problems.

Muriel McFarland attended the October 11 and 12, 1957 meeting of the Coordinating Committee in Chicago. This meeting considered ways of strengthening the organization of the Coordinating Committee. A committee was appointed to study the possibility of an over-all organization to bring together all aspects of teacher education. The Coordinating Committee was asked to assume special responsibility for a session of the annual meeting of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education in Chicago on February 22. The topic was "Definition of Professional Responsibility in Subject Matter Areas with Particular Emphasis on Certification." Each organization represented on the Coordinating Committee was asked to furnish a list of suggested leaders and recorders for the round-

table discussions of the topic, and this was done for home economics.

Since October the responsibilities of the AHEA representatives have been carried by correspondence. Neither member of the committee could participate in the annual meeting held in Chicago in February.

The home economics representatives have revised the criteria for evaluating teacher education programs in home economics which are to serve as a supplement to the Standards and Guide used for evaluating all phases of teacher education by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. This became necessary because the Standards and Guide had been revised.

At the February meeting, the Coordinating Committee on Collegiate Problems of Teacher Education, in co-operation with the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, voted to accept the proposals of a special committee aimed to further co-ordinate teacher education efforts. The plan provides for the establishment of an Advisory Council to the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. Two representatives would be appointed by each associated organization and a fee of $1 paid for each individual member of the association or the division which is interested in teacher education. The Associated Organizations in Teacher Education are to be concerned with unifying efforts toward the advancement of common objectives, the development of plans for improving the education of all teachers, and the promotion of support of research in teacher education.—BEULAH I. COON and MURIEL MCFARLAND

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(See page 574 for report.)

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT MÉNAGER

(International Federation of Home Economics)

The Committee has no special report at this time. Interest and efforts were directed toward the Ninth International Congress, which was held on the campus of the University of Maryland July 28 to August 2.—CATHERINE T. DENNIS

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA, ADVISORY BOARD OF THE

The American Home Economics Association is represented on the national advisory board and the headquarters staff of the Future Homemakers of America. An organization for secondary school students who are taking or have taken homemaking education, Future Homemakers of America is co-sponsored by the American Home Economics Association and the Home Economics Education Branch of the U. S. Office of Education. As a co-sponsor, AHEA assists in determining policies and plans for the national organization.

Membership in the Future Homemakers of America jumped to 475,564 in 9,984 chapters in the 1957-58 school year. The 14,406 members of the 256 chapters in South Carolina who have now affiliated with the national organization account for a large part of this increase over last year's total of 447,292 members in 9,541 chapters.

South Carolina is the 51st association and the 47th state to become part of the national organization and rates among the top 12 in terms of total state membership. In addition to the 47 states, the affiliated associations are Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Alaska, but the membership also includes chapters in Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Germany.

Showing an awareness of the climate of opinion directed toward youth today, the Future Homemakers of America took the theme "Teens with a Purpose" for the 1958 national meeting held in Kansas City, Missouri, July 7 to 11. This theme had the specific objective of "working for better home living" by:

- recognizing the value of an education
- finding career opportunities in home economics
- becoming better citizens
- improving our human relations
- broadening our spiritual values

Through specially planned programs and discussion group sessions, FHA members expressed their views on such topics as "Marriage, Career—Education for Both," "What It Means to Be a Citizen," and "As Others See Us."

This national meeting, attended by 544 members and advisers, culminated the planning originally started by the FHA national executive council which met in a joint session with the national advisory board in Washington, D. C., in October 1957. Mrs. Barclay attended. A report of the advisory board was submitted to the American Home Economics Association and was printed in the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS for January 1958.

At both local and state levels, the Future Homemakers have successfully worked toward their FHA objectives this school year. Most chapters have participated in several or all of the national projects adopted for the 1957-58 period. These projects are: Teen-age Consumer; Families Together; Home, School, and Community Beautification; Civil Defense and Home Safety; and the UNESCO Gift Coupon Project.

The state associations contributed $4,251.51 to the UNESCO Gift Coupon Project during 1957-58. These coupons will be applied on purchase of equipment and supplies for the Sebha Djedid Center, a women's educational center, in Tripoli, Libya, North Africa.

Again in 1957-58, the Future Homemakers lent support to other national organizations having programs

of mutual interest. The national vice-president of the Southern Region, Betty Ann Wood, participated in a Youth Workshop sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis last August in order to get teen-agers' help in promoting vaccinations in their age group. Three national officers—Catherine Hart, of Walla Walla, Washington, Charlotte Southerland of Kincaid, Kansas, and Mary Esther Goldchien of Salem, West Virginia—took part in the National Conference on Citizenship. This meeting, held in Washington, D. C., last September, was for the purpose of helping youth to understand the importance of citizenship and what they can do to promote good citizenship in their communities.

The vice-president of the North Atlantic Region, Nancy Whitcomb, participated in the consultation on "Youth in Community Affairs" held by the National Social Welfare Assembly in New York City in April. As a youth discussion leader, Nancy helped to think through what youth can do in their communities and how they can work actively with other community organizations.

Three states—Illinois, Ohio, and Virginia—sent youth delegates to the 1957 National Safety Congress in Chicago at which time some emphasis was placed on home safety. An Ohio FHA member represented the national organization at the April planning meeting for the 1958 National Safety Congress.—MARION S. BARCLAY

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE

Representatives of the social welfare and public health section of the American Home Economics Association attended and participated in the associate group planning meeting of the May annual forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare. In addition to the above, the American Home Economics Association, as an associate member of the National Conference on Social Welfare, is a member, for two years, of a committee charged with the over-all responsibility for the combined associate group meetings. This committee is composed of a chairman and representatives of ten of the associate groups.

Mrs. Nancy Bosworth Crutchfield and Mrs. Luise Addiss, in addition to the AHEA representative to NCSW, participated in the above meetings.

Martha Rogin made a major contribution to the combined associate group meeting on housing titled "The Impact of Our Changing Cities on Family Life." Miss Rogin's participation included suggestions for the format of the meeting, contributions for program content, and suggestions for both main speakers and panel members.

A total day's meeting at the annual forum was on the "Broken Family." Several members of the American Home Economics Association expressed, in writing to the chairman of the program planning committee for this meeting, the home economist's area of concern in this problem and also identified the home economist's current contributions to this total problem.

The American Home Economics Association was an exhibitor at the National Conference on Social Welfare, with Miss Helen Brecht in charge of the booth. The exhibit demonstrated the essential role of the home economist in social agencies and included exhibit material on family budget standards at different levels of living, cost of living data, methods for establishing fee scales and standards of assistance, contributions of the home economist to rehabilitation programs, and reference material for agency staff and for clients. Upon request, home economists in public and private agencies gave direct consultation services. These services were given by Mrs. Bertha Bishov, Blanche Lenning, Mrs. Ethel Ugelow, and Mrs. Ruth Wilson. Mary Reeves represented the American Home Economics Association at the opening session. In preparation for the National Conference on Social Welfare forum, Mrs. Mabel Moore, Eleanore T. Lurry, Mrs. Luise Addiss, and the AHEA representative to the National Conference on Social Welfare reviewed the current AHEA booth exhibit material and prepared a bibliography of all material included in the display. The booth was well visited and was a real contribution both to the American Home Economics Association and to the National Conference on Social Welfare.—GERTRUDE LOTWIN

NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL

With the admission of four agencies in 1957, the total membership of the National Health Council is now 63. The new members are: National Association for Retarded Children—active; National Dairy Council—associate; United States Office of Education—advisory; National Nephrosis Foundation—active.

The Forum continues to be a focal point of interest in the Council's program. This was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 18-20, 1958. The topic under discussion was "Urban Sprawl and Health." The 1959 Forum will be on "Occupational Health" and will be held in Chicago during the week of March 16.

Another on-going Council program, the Health Careers Project, led to the establishment of the Commission on Health Careers with Leonard A. Scheele, MD, as chairman. This Commission has been organized "to get the facts, to examine ways to meet the problem and to take and stimulate action to break the health manpower bottlenecks."

A fund in honor of Alan Gregg, MD, who died June 19, 1957, was created by the Council, and contributions to the Fund were designated to support the Health Careers Program.

Factual material on more than 150 careers in health (which include home economics) has been furnished to high schools throughout the nation.

Other activities of the Council included continued interest and support of community health services, health education, and research.—NELLE M. SAILOR

NATIONAL PROJECT IN AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATIONS

It all began in June 1956. A committee of AHEA with similar committees from AVA, ADA, AALGCSU, and AAACE became so interested in the broad concept of communication that they requested a workshop to give them a better understanding of this vital field as it might apply to the home economics profession.

The Gull Lake (Michigan) conference was the direct result. Living and working together, the 21 committee members of home economics organizations with the guidance of five staff members from NPAC (National Project in Agricultural Communications) became increasingly enthusiastic as they acquired greater insight into the importance of communication in our everyday work. At this conference, AHEA representatives outlined specific goals which they hoped to attain during the subsequent 12 months. Some of these goals have already been reached. Here are summaries of three:

1. An "appreciation" meeting was planned and carried out for members of the AHEA executive board and headquarters staff and other home economists in the Washington (D.C.) area. With the assistance of four members of the Federal Extension Service staff, a broad interpretation of communication was presented, and its importance to professional home economists was thoroughly discussed. The program was built around two important needs that all home economists recognize today: (a) the need to better interpret home economics to the public and (b) the need to recruit more young people to the profession. Program participants were Loretta Cowden, Mary Louise Collings, Ralph Fulghum, and Donald Schild of the Federal Extension Service and Alice King of the Delaware Extension Service.
2. A series of articles on different aspects of communication has been written by four AHEA committee members. These have been published in the JOURNAL. Other articles will be prepared for future publications.
3. The annual meeting of AHEA in Philadelphia definitely reflected the interest of the committee. State presidents and councilors devoted two of their sessions to communication as it relates to problems of membership, committee work, and meetings. Providing leadership for the sessions were Mary Holtman of NPAC and extension staff members as follows: Carolyn Lyon, Pennsylvania; Jean Judge, New Jersey; and Jack Murray and Alice King, Delaware.

The Extension section at the annual meeting devoted one session to communication. The program was centered around identification of our publics and the impressions we make upon them. The demonstration, involving the entire audience, pointed up some of the reasons why people accept ideas.

The impact of the Gull Lake conference has been felt in other significant ways. As they reported back to administration, committee members created interest among their associates which resulted in plans for further study of the communication process through workshops and conferences.

These events are the tangible results of the enthusiasm and interest of committee members. Less tangible are the many ways in which principles of good communication are increasingly practiced every day: in writing memos, giving reports, planning programs, working with people.

Yes, it all began back there in June 1956; and it hasn't ended yet. You will hear much about communication from this committee in the future.—*Submitted for the AHEA committee by* ALICE KING

SCHOOL LUNCH, JOINT COMMITTEE OF AHEA, ADA, AND ASFSA ON

A change has been approved in the structure of the Joint School Lunch Committee. An advisory committee consisting of one member from each organization has been established in its place. Each organization has appointed a representative to this committee for a three-year term. The organization whose turn it is to appoint a new member does so in order of rotation. The senior member of the committee acts as chairman. The committee co-ordinates all school lunch activities which are the mutual concern of all three organizations. —MILDRED BONNELL

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

The U. S. Committee for the U. N. is a committee of national organizations to "disseminate facts about the United Nations and to promote the observance of UN Day in the United States."

During the year the AHEA representative has publicized the work of the Committee, particularly as it has concerned encouragement of the observance of UN Day in October. With the assistance of the AHEA field secretary, who provided information on the ways that the college clubs observed UN day, the AHEA representative reported on UN Day activities of AHEA for 1957.

In May, the AHEA representative and the incoming chairman of the home economists in homemaking section of AHEA attended a showing of UNICEF filmstrips and films and made plans to publicize the availability of these program aids to the Association and to homemakers groups. For the June JOURNAL, Mrs. Hawkins prepared an article on the World Health Organization, one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations which is celebrating its tenth anniversary this year.

The AHEA field secretary attended the planning meeting for the 1958 UN Day observance.—MARY HAWKINS

WOMEN'S JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Legislation affecting the national economy, programs to strengthen the national defense, and aid to foreign countries were the issues to which the 85th Congress gave priority. Nevertheless, the members of WJCC met monthly to discuss federal legislation pertaining to social welfare and to find ways of bringing such legislation to the attention of their organizations for action.

A month before the second session of the 85th Congress opened, WJCC sponsored a meeting to study the reports of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee. Two members of the Committee were present to discuss the proposed recommendations. Of these recommendations, one is of special interest to Association members. It holds that federal grants for vocational education are no longer necessary. The President requested the Congress to repeal the laws providing for this grant-in-aid program. A bill for this purpose (HR12524) was introduced to the 85th Congress by Representative Reed of New York.

Member organizations in WJCC, a clearinghouse for legislative action on social welfare, showed great concern that their efforts on behalf of long-range educational legislation were receiving so little attention from the House Subcommittee on Labor and Education. With other organizations, the Association signed a statement to President Eisenhower, urging the need for a broad educational program to be enacted immediately.

The Social Legislation Information Service, a nonprofit association supported by contributions and subscriptions, sponsored a two-day workshop to discuss the programs and the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Association's WJCC delegate and alternates participated in this conference.

Each state home economics association legislative chairman received an analysis of HR9467 (introduced by Mr. Forand) and S3086 (introduced by Mr. Proxmire), which was prepared by the chairman of the WJCC social security committee. The social security legislation was not included in the specific legislation studied by the AHEA committee on legislation for the current year. However, we believed that our membership would be interested in the analysis of this legislation.

Two of the Association's representatives served as officer and committee chairman for WJCC. Mrs. Margaret Manger was elected to serve as treasurer for a two-year period, and Mrs. Dorothy Johnson was appointed as chairman of reservations.

A brochure listing the organizations participating in WJCC and describing its methods of working is available free upon request to the delegate.—ELLA H. MCNAUGHTON

From Fellows

EFFIE I. RAITT FELLOW, 1957-58

I am grateful for this opportunity to say "thank you" to the AHEA for awarding me the Effie I. Raitt Fellowship for 1957-58. This award has made it possible for me to do the type of research I believe is badly needed—a community study of family meal practices. For a long time I have been interested in the question "Why do people eat as they do?" Under the able guidance of Miriam E. Lowenberg and Francena L. Nolan, I was able to design a study which may, in part, contribute to the answering of this question. The title of my study is "The Use and Meaning of Food in Families with Different Socioeconomic Backgrounds." The purpose of the study is to determine the obstacles, goals, and value considerations pertinent in the use of food. The families selected for study were complete families with at least one child in elementary school. Trained interviewers were hired to assist me in the collection of the data. Two hundred and ten interviews were successfully completed. The data are now being analyzed and will be reported soon.

During the year, I finished the requirements for the PhD degree with the exception of the dissertation. It has been a most happy and rewarding year.—JANE L. REES

ELLEN H. RICHARDS FELLOW, 1957-58

Much appreciation is expressed to the AHEA for the grant of the Ellen H. Richards Fellowship. This fellowship has been of real assistance in carrying out another year of full-time graduate study and gathering data for the research that is a part of my doctoral program.

My study at Iowa State College includes a major in home economics education with minors in child development and statistics. Emphasis is on preparation for research in home economics education.

Purpose of my research is to try out three types of criteria for determining teacher effectiveness of high school homemaking teachers. These criteria include pupil change, behaviors of pupils and teachers in homemaking classes, and pupils' attitudes toward homemaking classes.

Teachers co-operating in the research were a sample of beginning homemaking teachers in Iowa (1957-58) who were graduated from Iowa State College during 1956-57. The study is limited to their homemaking I and II classes.

Homemaking teachers administered a battery of tests to their homemaking I and II pupils at the beginning of the 1957-58 school year and again near the end of

the year. Problem-solving and attitude tests were used at each grade level. Blanche Miller, itinerant teacher trainer, and I observed and recorded pupils' and teachers' behaviors in homemaking classes of a subsample of the teachers. Prior to the collection of data, there was a training period using classes of teachers not in the subsample. Pupils in the observed homemaking classes filled out an inventory designed to obtain their attitudes toward their homemaking classes. The inventories were administered by one observer during the final visits to the classes. The test items, attitude inventories, and observation records were developed by other researchers. Some are being used in their original form; others have been adapted for use in this research.

Data will be analyzed during the coming year. It is hoped that some or all of the criteria will have potential usefulness for further study of teacher effectiveness and prediction of effectiveness.—MARGUERITE SCRUGGS

AHEA Program of Work for 1958-60

[This program of work was adopted at the annual business meeting of the Association in Philadelphia on June 26, 1958.]

Basic to the program of work is the object of the Association as stated in the Constitution. The object is "to provide opportunities for professional home economists and members from other fields to co-operate in the attainment of the well-being of individuals and of families, the improvement of homes, and the preservation of values significant in home life." The Constitution further states:

Specifically, the Association shall work toward this object by encouraging and promoting:

Wider and better understanding of the value of home economics to individuals and to nations

Understanding of the significant place of homemaking in our society

Co-operation with other community, national, and international groups concerned with family well-being

Improvement of the standards of preparation and of continued professional growth of its members

Application of the physical, biological, and social sciences and of the arts to homemaking

Investigation and research important to the family and to the institutional household [and the interpretation of the results to the public]

Legislation designed to aid in the improvement of home and family life

FACTORS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO OUR 1958-60 PROGRAM

The aim of the AHEA, throughout its history, has been to help individuals and families meet changing conditions affecting family life. This aim continues to be important as the multiplicity and complexity of choices today call for continuous expansion of information and clarification of values. The increasing demand for professional home economists in this country and abroad is a recognition of the importance of home economics to the well-being of the family and to the stability of the country.

Fundamental to our purposes are the concepts that

A. The family is the source of each generation and the means of its most important training. The day-by-day status of physical health, emotional health, and spiritual inspiration of each individual is influenced by home life more than by any other factor in our society.

B. The role of family members is changing in many countries of the world because of the impact of technology and other current influences.

C. More family members are sharing the homemaking responsibilities as women increasingly fulfill the multiple role of homemaker, citizen, and wage earner.

D. Intelligent choice-making in human values and consumer goods and services is vital to the individual and to the community.

E. The well-being of the community (local, national, and international) is dependent upon the well-being of homes, and, likewise, is the well-being of homes dependent upon the well-being of the community. With the increased interdependence of nations, the means of developing better home and family life for all becomes a shared responsibility among the people of many nations. Accepting responsibility and participating in the affairs of the world is an important obligation of all family members.

F. The accelerated world-wide scientific race places added responsibility on homes as well as educational programs to ensure the preservation of fundamental human values and the application of scientific discoveries for the welfare of mankind.

PROGRAM OF WORK FOR 1958-60

Specific Objectives	Some Proposals for Action
Re-evaluation	
Re-evaluate home economics in the light of social, economic, and technological developments and chart its course for the next 50 years.	**Reconsider philosophy of home economics in light of all trends affecting homes and family life.** Review some of the contributions of home economics to individuals and families through education and research, as well as the various professional areas of home economics. Evaluate some of the strengths and weaknesses of home economics today. Discuss how current changes affect homes, individuals, and families. Hold group discussions of how home economists should adapt and develop their programs to meet present and future needs of individuals and families.
Education	
Promote effective family living, professional competence, and civic leadership through education in home economics.	Encourage plans for continuing education beyond the traditional school age span. Evaluate critically curricula (both secondary and college), programs, and course content in light of recent research findings and the impact on families of sociological and technological change. **Emphasize importance of preserving fundamental human values in any proposal for programs to increase the supply of highly trained scientists.** Increase emphasis on interpersonal relations and management. **Plan educational programs to help families recognize that they have different goals at different times in the family development cycle.** Emphasize principles as the most durable basis for intelligent adjustment to change. Strengthen graduate programs for effective leadership in home economics. Encourage experimentation with new educational tools and devices to meet the unparalleled demand of the future for more and better education. Integrate into all educational programs an appreciation of the contribution that each person can, and should, make to community life.
Womanpower	
Create an awareness of the increasing participation of women in the labor force and the opportunities for women trained in home economics.	Help young women realize that they probably will be a part of the labor force before marriage and later when their children are older and that home economics provides preparation for homemaking and a career. Encourage young women to continue their education to be ready for employment in areas where home economics can make a contribution. Encourage study and research designed to provide facts that will aid married women, particularly mothers, in making a decision, should they be considering employment outside the home. **Promote education specifically designed to assist employed homemakers better to meet their home and job responsibilities.** Recognize and accept responsibility for making contributions where home economics training is of special significance. Promote programs in home economics which will help orient home economists who have been out of the labor force to part-time or full-time professional employment. Encourage home economists to be more active as citizens in community, county, state, and national affairs.

Specific Objectives	Some Proposals for Action
Research **Promote an expanded program of research centered on problems of the home and family.**	Help the public understand the importance of research findings for the welfare of the home and family. Interpret the need for financial support for family-oriented research comparable to that provided in other aspects of our national life. Continue efforts toward the establishment of a Research Foundation for the American Home in the federal government.
Communications **Understand the significance and scope of communications for home economics and learn to use communication techniques effectively.**	A. Help membership develop skill in *communication.* Help membership become more articulate. **Familiarize ourselves with the newer concepts of communications and develop appreciation of their possibilities and scope.** Develop ability to interpret home economics objectives. Improve communications techniques through workshops, Association programs and publications, through learning to teach by use of mass media. B. Interpret home economics to the public (*Public Relations*). **Exemplify the philosophy of the profession.** Clarify to administrators and executives, guidance personnel, parents, students, and members of other professions the importance of home economics for family life, professional careers, and civic leadership. Plan co-operatively with other groups and related disciplines for projects, programs, courses, and research. C. Interest students and homemakers in the potentialities of home economics (*Recruitment*). Inform students that basic home economics training is preparation for personal living and professional careers. Inform students of the kind of professional openings for which a bachelor's degree in home economics is needed. Stimulate professionally minded students to continue graduate preparation for leadership careers in home economics. Attract mature home economists to return to professional positions and provide refresher training to increase competence.
Membership **Foster interest of all qualified persons in becoming members of the American Home Economics Association and cultivate continuing interest of members in the Association.**	Increase the total membership of home economists in the Association. Interest graduating seniors in AHEA membership and service. Stimulate professional pride in the Association. **Maintain interest of young home economists in AHEA.** Interest qualified homemaker groups in affiliation with AHEA.
Legislation and Social Action **Participate in legislative and other social action designed to aid in the improvement of homes and family life.**	Be objective in considering legislation. (Members giving leadership to legislative and social action programs should present facts and points of view favorable and unfavorable to the question.) Discuss legislation in the areas covered by the Association's legislative program and determine action to be taken on national, state, or local levels. Co-operate with other agencies, groups, and individuals in activities designed to safeguard homes, to improve conditions affecting families, and to protect the economic interests of the family as a consumer of goods and services.

Specific Objectives	Some Proposals for Action
International Relations	
Develop appreciation of the cultural background and values in family life of peoples throughout the world and continue professional exchange and relationship with colleagues in other countries.	Continue to help interpret American family life and home economics programs at all levels to visitors from other countries, to learn of family life, cultural patterns, and educational programs in their countries, and to encourage professional sharing of home economics knowledge among the countries of the world. Encourage individual and group study of world conditions and the interrelationship of nations. Encourage individual members and members of homemaking groups to act as sponsors and hosts to students, teachers, and visitors from other countries who are in their communities. Contribute to the AHEA International Scholarship Fund and encourage the continued exchange of scholars and students around the world. Continue co-operation in the International Federation of Home Economics. Co-operate in other programs of exchange of professional information.
Anniversary Observance	
Observe the Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Home Economics Association at the national, state, and local levels.	

OLGA P. BRUCHER, *Chairman*

New AHEA Executive Board Begins Work

Standard Photo Service

At a post-convention meeting on June 28, the AHEA executive board met for the first time with New President Olga P. Brucher. Officers and section chairmen shown here are: seated near window, left to right, *Verna McCallum, home economists in business; Ruth Sheldon, housing and household equipment; and Mrs. Jean Taylor, home economists in homemaking.* Around the table, clockwise: *Sara Blackwell, research; Helen R. LeBaron, vice-president; Margaret L. Fincke, food and nutrition; Mrs. Alice King, Extension Service; Doris Lauber, social welfare and public health; Bernice Borgman, family relations and child development; Elizabeth Dyar, vice-president; Mildred Horton, executive secretary; Mrs. Dorothy S. Lyle, recording secretary; Miss Brucher; Elizabeth Armstrong, textiles and clothing; Jane Hartman, home economics in institution administration; Margaret L. Brew, family economics–home management; Helen Ludwig, art; Eunice Herald, state presidents' and councilors' unit; Mrs. Florence Low, treasurer; Mrs. Ruth Hall, colleges and universities; and Laura W. Drummond, vice-president.*

Plans for Action

For Subject-Matter Sections

ART (1958-59)

The sections plans to:

1. Promote various methods of stimulating interest of state association art chairmen in contributing toward some definite teaching aid (such as slides or a traveling exhibit) to be made available to teachers, extension specialists, and adult community groups.
2. Urge AHEA members who are primarily interested in art to declare this interest by an indication on membership cards.
3. Continue to urge members to contribute articles which are significant in the area of art for publication in the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS. These might be in the following areas:
   - Worth-while teaching aids in the area of applied or related art;
   - Descriptions of particularly effective and unusual storage and other teaching devices located in art classrooms;
   - Integration of art into the homemaking program at the secondary level;
   - Philosophy of art as applied to family living and the home.
4. Be on the alert to promote opportunities for college graduates in related and applied art areas in home economics. An awareness of the need for students at the graduate level will undoubtedly strengthen any program of recruitment.

HELEN A. LUDWIG, *Chairman*

FAMILY ECONOMICS–HOME MANAGEMENT (1958-59)

The section intends to:

1. Review the tentative statement of the AHEA committee on the philosophy and objectives of home economics, make recommendation for its revision, and prepare a report of the ways in which the family economics–home management section can contribute to the objectives.
2. Take preliminary steps necessary in preparation for a conference workshop to be held in 1960 or 1961 with the probable major emphasis on teaching home management at the college level.
3. Assist the state home economics associations by sending to the state presidents and FE-HM chairmen a revised list of suggestions for programs.
4. Prepare a brief supplement to the Directory of Professional Home Economists in the Field of Family Economics–Home Management.
5. Prepare a supplement to the Selected Bibliography of Theses and Research in Family Economics, Home Management and Related Areas.

MARGARET L. BREW, *Chairman*

FAMILY RELATIONS AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (1958-59)

The family relations and child development section of AHEA adopted at its annual business session, June 25, 1958, the following program of work for 1958-59:

1. To evaluate family relations and child development programs in the light of social, economic, and technological developments.
2. To prepare résumés of presentations at the family relations and child development sectional program at the AHEA annual meeting and send to all state chairmen to disseminate in their respective states via newsletters, radio, and TV.
3. To prepare a directory of state chairmen of the family relations and child development section and send it to all state chairmen to encourage communication among states and between states and the national chairman.
4. To continue to promote legislation for protection of children; 1958-59 is to be a "fact-finding" year to secure information on existing laws in each state regarding protection of children. In ensuing years, there will be analysis and evaluation of findings, recommendations, and dissemination of information to the public.
5. To co-operate with other groups concerned with the well-being of children in planning for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

BERNICE D. BORGMAN, *Chairman*

FOOD AND NUTRITION (1958-60)

This section plans to:

1. Promote interest in optimal nutrition by
   a. Encouraging participation, through the leadership of state food and nutrition chairmen, in programs of nutrition education within the states;
   b. Co-operating with elementary and secondary school teachers, the state nutrition councils, the public health agencies, the School Food Service Associations, and other organizations in promoting good nutrition for the teen-ager, including the pregnant teen-ager;
   c. Encouraging members to share their information with the public by means of talks, publications, consultation for radio and television programs, and by programs at the state home economics association meetings.
2. Enlist the co-operation of other interested agencies in the dissemination of reliable nutrition information in such a manner that it will effectively combat food fads and fallacies.

3. Co-operate with other sections of AHEA in encouraging persons to study home economics at the undergraduate level and in encouraging graduates in home economics and the related fields, such as chemistry, bacteriology, physiology, to study foods and nutrition at the graduate level.
4. Contribute to the understanding and improvement of nutrition in other countries
   a. Through continuing assistance of individual members in the study programs of foreign groups brought to this country by various federal agencies; and
   b. By encouraging capable home economists to participate in the programs in foreign countries.
5. Contribute to the civil defense program through dissemination of the latest information regarding emergency mass feeding and through continued co-operation with other agencies in training workers in this area.
6. Continue in efforts to keep the "Handbook of Food Preparation" up to date.

MARGARET L. FINCKE, *Chairman*

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT (1958-59)

The section plans to:

Initiate an exhibit-planning service to aid home economists in preparing educational exhibits on housing and household equipment subjects of current interest.

Explore and participate in activities that will bring about improved communications and co-operation between home economists and the housing and equipment industries.

Promote intra-sectional cohesiveness and interests.

RUTH SHELDON, *Chairman*

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING (1958-59)

The 1958-59 plan for action of the textiles and clothing section of AHEA proposes to support the program of work of the national organization.

Objectives for the year are:

1. To interpret textiles and clothing research so that those outside the area may have a better understanding of research findings and an appreciation of the contribution that research in this area can make toward improving family living.
2. To give emphasis to creating a better understanding of textiles and clothing customs and problems in other countries.
3. To review and evaluate textile standards, textile labeling, and textile legislation in relation to consumer buying; also to be alert to pending legislation and stimulate interest among consumers with regard to their responsibility in promoting desirable legislation for textile goods.
4. To work on completion of the textile handbook being prepared by the section.
5. To assemble and develop information on the needs, availability, and approximate price range of clothing laboratory equipment.
6. To support the proposed public relations program of AHEA by using the unique nature of textiles and clothing to augment the promotion of the entire field of home economics. Each state chairman and her committee are urged to work with the state organization and the local community organizations in carrying out a publicity program.
7. To continue co-operation with other groups within the Association primarily interested in and concerned with promoting and strengthening the textiles and clothing field.
8. To develop plans for co-operating with the three regional groups of college professors of textiles and clothing—eastern, central, and western.

This plan of work is submitted by the executive committee of the textiles and clothing section of AHEA.

A. ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, *Chairman*

For Professional Sections

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (1958-60)

This program of work for the colleges and universities section is in keeping with the basic philosophy and factors of significance in the AHEA program of work for 1958-60.

This section wishes to:

1. Conduct a 1959 preconvention workshop to study the problems of small colleges.
2. Assist in the interpretation of home economics by
   a. Encouraging college and university students to disseminate accurate information about home economics;
   b. Helping college and university students to understand fully the purposes and goals of home economics;
   c. Engaging actively in activities which will help interpret home economics to the public.
3. Develop and expand college and university programs of research on problems of the home and family by
   a. Interesting prospective workers in research;
   b. Interpreting the need for research to those in charge of research funds;
   c. Providing for the acquisition of more and better research facilities.

4. Stimulate pride in the profession and increase Association membership by
   a. Pointing out to qualified home economists the advantages of membership in the Association;
   b. Encouraging participation of greater numbers of home economists at national, state, and local levels;
   c. Encouraging graduating seniors to join the national Association.
5. Participate in social action designed to aid in the improvement of homes and family life by
   a. Critically evaluating legislative bills and presenting the facts to interested voters;
   b. Helping in efforts to establish a Research Foundation for the American Home in the federal government.

RUTH C. HALL, *Chairman*

ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND ADULT EDUCATION (1958-59)

The section proposes to:

1. Further objectives in home economics through the use of successful communication techniques.
2. Promote an understanding of various instruments and techniques for measuring and evaluating individual and/or group achievement in home economics and urge that realistic and reliable standards of evaluating progress be employed by all teachers.
3. Give *special* encouragement to qualified older home economics graduates and recent graduates in seeking leadership positions in home economics areas and/or related fields.
4. Co-operate with local community agencies concerned with family life education.
5. Continue the encouragement of greater participation in home economics education by all members of the family.

RUTH MCRAE CARLSON, *Chairman*

EXTENSION SERVICE (1958-60)

Many state chairmen contributed the following suggestions to implement the AHEA program of work for 1958-60:

1. *Re-evaluation of home economics*

   Through state and county committees composed of interested people from other disciplines and home economists from other professional groups, study the present situation using all available information. Consider changes in rural and urban living, employment of women outside the home, source and extent of education in home economics before marriage.

   Take a long look at home economics extension in relation to other educational programs.

   Develop and participate in workshops and conferences with other professional groups to solve social and economic problems revealed by a study of the situation.

2. *Education*

   Encourage professional improvement of staff through graduate study, summer school sessions, workshops, conferences, and active membership in professional organizations. Knowledge of up-to-date subject matter, teaching methods, interpersonal relations, and problem-solving techniques is essential for today's professional worker.

   Use teaching methods and skills in keeping with the times.

   Emphasize home economics as a family centered program. Continue to work with family members in developing programs to solve their problems.

   Participate in civic activities with identification as home economists.

   Provide opportunities for home economists to participate in programs and to serve on committees where their leadership is recognized because of their training.

   Help people obtain and use latest research findings in home economics for effective family living.

   Discuss in "regular" extension meetings the importance of home economics education and the need for professional home economists.

   Provide for the necessary shift in the use of more mass education media, more individual family contacts, and community groups involving men, women, and youth.

3. *Womanpower*

   Find ways of helping women decide whether or not they should seek employment outside the home.

   Help families understand how women can work outside the home without jeopardizing their services as wife and mother.

   Encourage acceptability of part-time employment with hours adjustable to meet the needs of women who have the dual role of homemaker and employee.

   Find more effective methods of locating women trained in home economics in order to provide refresher courses and in-service training. Plan educational programs that will help employed homemakers to do an adequate job at home more efficiently and with less cost in time, energy, and money.

   Prepare youth for decision-making in relation to their possible dual roles in adulthood.

4. *Research*

   Continue to co-operate with university teaching and research staffs to promote and use research information in the field of home economics. Relate teaching to research findings.

   Work with other home economists to develop plans for informing the public about needs for an expanded program in research.

   Help professional as well as lay people understand the importance of applying research findings to their everyday living—home, family, community.

   Encourage prompt release of research findings to professional home economists.

5. *Communication*

Help membership develop skill in communication. Plan workshops or conferences which provide effective methods and skills in communication. Help others see that good communication techniques can be applied to everything we do.

Encourage home economists to consider graduate study in communication.

Assume responsibility for interpreting home economics to all people who help carry out the extension program: extension personnel, local leaders, club members, mass media personnel, and others.

Show the public by our attitudes as well as our skills that the ultimate goal of home economics is improved family living. Be a good example of the profession by practicing what we believe.

Enlist support of other professional home economists in planning a continuing program of recruitment.

Emphasize that education in home economics prepares for marriage and family living as well as for a career outside the home.

Find effective ways of working with guidance personnel in secondary schools. See that home economics has its place in career programs sponsored in the community and over TV and radio.

Interest high school students by making use of career leaflets, talks, and tours to observe home economists at work.

Interest adult groups in scholarships and loans.

6. *Membership*

Encourage all home economics extension personnel to hold membership and to participate in district and state home economics associations.

Be alert to new home economists coming into the field and to those who come from other states. Approach them personally and notify membership chairman.

Point out advantages of membership in state and national organizations to potential members. Refer to the JOURNAL as a means of keeping up to date professionally.

Co-operate with college clubs.

Promote organizations of homemakers' groups and encourage their affiliation with the Association.

Participate in planning programs for state and district meetings that will interest and attract members. See that programs meet requirements of a successful meeting: participation of members, spark, life, and interest.

7. *Legislation and social action*

Study and evaluate legislative proposals; consider long-range effects. Keep informed and interpret to others all legislation affecting home and family life.

Encourage home economists and homemakers to read, understand, and support legislation and other action programs to improve family life, and to participate in community programs affecting families.

8. *International relations*

Develop appreciation of cultural background and values in family life of people throughout the world. Continue support of exchange programs: IFYE, professional workers, and others. Assist with exchange of materials, journals, and books to countries where needed.

Help interpret American family life to students and other visitors from foreign countries. Continue program of working with foreign students—through study, discussion, personal contacts. Participate in foreign training programs when requested. Provide contacts with families when needed.

Help local groups to learn more about people from other lands. Provide ideas for programs, lists of foreign or naturalized citizens, suitable films, and suggestions for other ways of portraying customs in other countries.

ALICE KING, *Chairman*

HOME ECONOMICS IN INSTITUTION ADMINISTRATION (1958-60)

The section proposes to work in the following areas:

1. Summarize investigations and research activities important to institutional food service and encourage the application of these results wherever practical.
2. Co-operate with other allied organizations to assist in the improvement of health care (particularly with respect to diet) for the aging population in institutions.
3. Plan for continuing education for supervisory institutional food service personnel. For example, state associations will be encouraged to hold, or co-operate in, workshops or institutes in an effort to improve all aspects of management in institutional food service.
4. Compile data on part-time employment opportunities in food service operations for the information of homemakers who are interested in work outside the home.

JANE HARTMAN, *Chairman*

HOME ECONOMISTS IN BUSINESS (1958-59)

As one of the sections of the American Home Economics Association, the object of this organization is to further the goals of the American Home Economics Association in general; and, specifically, to promote professional standards, improve professional training, increase recognition of home economics as a profession, disseminate knowledge of common professional interest, and expand opportunities in the home economics business field.

Therefore, the program-of-work committee for the home economists in business section proposes the following activities:

1. Re-evaluate home economics in business as it relates to the well-being of the individual member, to busi-

ness and industry, to the home and community, and to the home economics profession.
2. Through better communications, improve the understanding of the objectives of the home economists in business section among our membership and with other sections of the American Home Economics Association.
3. Develop an awareness, through planned publicity and programs that encompass people, companies, and groups, of the contribution the home economist in business is making to business and industry and to the home and community.
4. Continue to interest qualified home economists to become members of the American Home Economics Association and actively participate in the home economists in business section.
5. Promote a better understanding of foods and nutrition, housing and household equipment, and textiles and clothing as they relate to changes in family living in the world today and tomorrow.
6. Provide opportunities and encourage home economists to broaden their concept of education, enabling them to help themselves and others adapt to our changing world.

VERNA MCCALLUM, *Chairman*

HOME ECONOMISTS IN HOMEMAKING (1958-60)

This section proposes the following plan of action based on the objectives of the Association:

1. *Re-evaluation:* Re-assess the homemaker's role in the light of the changing social, economic, and technological structure and keep pace with newer knowledge and trends affecting homes and family life.
2. *Education:* In addition to programs at a professional level, continue to promote wholesome community life by effective participation in local civic organizations, on home economics and consumers' advisory councils, and as leaders of youth activities.
3. *Consumer action:* As practitioners and as an informed consuming public, HEIH members resolve:
   a. To study
      (1) Textile and food labeling;
      (2) The effect of the use of chemical additives in foods;
      (3) The role of the Pure Food and Drug Acts in everyday living;
   b. To "make themselves heard" by individuals who can take effective action.
4. *Research:* Encourage research programs centered on problems of the home and family; interpret and disseminate these findings to the community.
5. *Membership:* Recruit eligible individuals to join AHEA or HEIH.
6. *Legislation:* Co-operate with the AHEA in giving active support to legislation—local and national—designed to improve the conditions of home and family life.
7. *International relations:* Help interpret American family life and home economics to international representatives.
8. *Communication:* Study and help realize the goals established by AHEA and state programs of work. Specifically:
   a. As professional home economists engaged in the career of homemaking, exemplify home economics training in everyday living.
   b. In 1959, observe at local level the fiftieth anniversary of the AHEA and the thirty-fifth anniversary of HEIH.
   c. Strengthen professional affiliation by:
      (1) Having a "Coins for Convention" kitty in every HEIH group;
      (2) Financing, partially or totally, a delegate's expenses to the state and AHEA annual meetings;
      (3) Encouraging the attendance of the state HEIH chairman at annual meetings through group contributions.

JEAN TAYLOR, *Chairman*

RESEARCH (1958-60)

The section plans to:

1. Evaluate the outcomes of the 1955 forum on doctoral programs in home economics and plan with the colleges and universities section for a second forum to be held during the 1959-60 academic year. Sponsorship of these forums represents an organized effort on the part of AHEA to insure a more adequate supply of home economists with doctoral training.
2. Commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of AHEA by preparing for publication a series of articles concerning the major contributions of research in home economics to the well-being of individuals and families.
3. Explore the possibilities of compiling a list of research personnel in home economics.
4. Continue to encourage the various sections of AHEA to include reports and discussion of research in their section programs at the annual meeting.
5. Continue to encourage state associations and other professional groups at state and local levels to give attention to research through such activities as
   a. Sponsoring special programs (such as research tours or graduate days) to interest students in preparing for research positions;
   b. Including research emphasis in programs commemorating the fiftieth anniversary (for example, give recognition to outstanding research workers in the state, prepare research reports for state or local publications or for radio or television).

SARA BLACKWELL, *Chairman*

SOCIAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH (1958-60)

The section proposes to promote the over-all objectives of the Association and to support its program of work with special emphasis on activities in which members have a particular contribution to make on the basis of their special training and experience.

These specific objectives and activities are:

1. *Re-evaluation:* Review the development of home economics services in welfare agencies and nutrition services in health agencies with specific relation to the report of the AHEA committee on philosophy and objectives. Establish suggested goals for future programs in accordance with this review.
2. *Education:* Encourage education at both the undergraduate and graduate level for professional home economists in relation to the requirements for positions in social welfare and public health; include plans for apprentice training or field experience with qualified supervision.
3. *Womanpower.* Encourage home economists to take part in volunteer programs of social welfare and public health agencies.

   Promote educational programs for employed women to aid them in carrying out their home and job responsibilities.
4. *Research:* Encourage research related to social and health needs, improve skills in interpreting research in practical terms, and promote its effective use by individuals and families.
5. *Communication:* Continue to encourage communication between our widely scattered membership through newsletters and by having section vice-chairmen serve as the focal point for sharing information with local and state SWPH groups.

   Exploit the contribution of home economics education in preparation for marriage and for a wide range of careers. Promote the use of the following AHEA bulletins:
   a. "Home Economics Offers You a Career in Social Welfare or Public Health";
   b. "Qualifications and Functions of Home Economists in Welfare Agencies";
   c. "Education Qualifications for Nutritionists in Health Agencies."
6. *Membership:* Stimulate membership in the Association and encourage members to join and actively participate in their professional section.
7. *Legislative and social action:* Encourage and support legislative action which relates to improved family health and welfare.
8. *Rehabilitation:* Broaden the concept of the home economists' contribution on the rehabilitation team and encourage the use of their services in rehabilitation programs. Compile and develop resource material for professional and educational use. Sponsor and co-operate with other professional groups in developing effective programs and services.
   a. Sponsor a preconvention workshop in 1959;
   b. Encourage work in rehabilitation in the programs of each local SWPH group such as:
      (1) Searching out and publicizing the contributions of home economists in that area;
      (2) Developing specific resource material;
      (3) Working with local rehabilitation groups to improve those services for the disabled in which the home economist has special knowledge that can be utilized.
9. *Supervised Homemakers Service:* Stimulate and encourage the development of supervised homemakers service in relation to the needs of the community. Encourage the inclusion of appropriate home economics content in planning programs.

DORIS E. LAUBER, *Chairman*

COLLEGE CLUBS (1958-59)

The general objective of the section is to develop opportunities for members of clubs to have experiences in organization responsibilities, emphasizing professional attitudes and individual and family well-being.

The AHEA college clubs section program of work is designed to serve as a guide and as a basis for development of the local club program of work. It suggests the following:

PLAN FOR ACTION

OBJECTIVES	PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
A. *Re-evaluate* Re-evaluate the total club program by critically reviewing the projects and activities of the club in past years and making recommendations for direction of work for the current year.	Re-evaluate in relation to your clubs: 1. Contributions to the development of the individual members; 2. Ability to maintain active interest of members; 3. Membership growth; 4. Contributions to the organizational life of the campus; 5. Effectiveness in reaching students on all grade levels; 6. Plan for acquainting freshmen home economics majors with the program and purposes of the club; 7. Direction received from its constitution; 8. Success in providing leadership opportunities for members.

Objectives *(continued)*	Proposals for Action *(continued)*
B. *Strengthen* Strengthen the home economics club program by making the local group or groups more effective, thereby increasing the club's ability to contribute to the state and AHEA college clubs section.	1. Set a regular meeting schedule as a part of the "all college" calendar to avoid double scheduling of campus organization meetings when possible; 2. Provide opportunities for all club members to participate in club activities; 3. Provide challenging and well-organized meetings with varied types of programs designed to develop skills, social values, cultural values, and professional values and to increase knowledge; 4. Use all resources that are available to the club in the field of home economics for developing worth-while programs; 5. Provide a continuous program for developing new leadership by having an active executive council to which the club adviser gives guidance; 6. Choose projects that contribute not only to members of the organization but to the college and community; 7. Encourage attendance and participation in state home economics association and AHEA meetings by providing some funds for delegates; 8. Assist in developing and carrying out a state college clubs section project; 9. Affiliate with the state home economics association and AHEA by December 1, 1958; 10. Develop an understanding and appreciation of the purposes of the state home economics association and AHEA; 11. Use the combination of local, state, and AHEA programs to help in emphasizing the carry-over after college of values and knowledge gained through participation in organizational activities.
C. *Promote* Promote personal and group contact with prospective home economics majors, junior high school and senior high school students, and college students; and interpret home economics on the campus and in the community by using all media of communication.	1. Encourage nonmajors to elect courses in home economics; 2. Provide a specific recruitment committee to stimulate junior high school and senior high school students, parents, and community leaders to recognize and understand opportunities offered by college training in home economics; 3. Assist in planning and carrying out a statewide recruitment and public relations program; 4. Increase campus prestige by co-operating with other groups on campus in planning and carrying out joint service projects.
D. *Broaden* Broaden the outlook of the club member by helping her to see her role as an individual and a home economist in the college community, in her profession, and in her citizenship responsibilities.	1. Help the club member to understand and accept the professional and community responsibilities she should assume as a college student studying home economics and later as a professional home economist; 2. Encourage home economics majors to be active campus citizens and maintain good scholastic standards; 3. Increase pride in our profession through the development of professional attitudes and contacts with professional people; 4. Stimulate and further international understanding and relations.

Carol Auringer, *President*

Ninth International Congress on Home Economics

Most of next month's Journal will be devoted to a special report of the Congress.

AHEA Legislative Program for 1958-59

The following legislative program was adopted at the annual business meeting of the Association in Philadelphia on June 26.

Specific Legislation

Support legislation designed to improve family well-being in those areas in which home economists have professional or specialized knowledge. The Association's position is to be guided by the recommendations of the sections specifically concerned and resulting from a study made by the section or committees.

Consumer Interests

Support legislation to protect the interests of the family as a consumer of goods and services through: establishment of standards of quality and identity; provisions for informative labeling and informative advertising; prohibition of fraudulent practices and sale of harmful goods and services; prohibition of restraints on trade which increase the prices of consumer goods; and provision of fiscal measures to stabilize the general price level.

Social Welfare and Public Health

Support legislation designed to (1) further economic security giving consideration to adequacy of assistance balanced with the resources of the nation and to (2) safeguard the health of families through: employment, old-age, and survivor's insurance programs; public assistance programs including old-age, totally disabled and blind, and dependent children; provisions for health and welfare services including aid for crippled children, for homeless, dependent, or neglected children; maternal and child health services; safeguards for women and children in industry; local public health units.

Education

Support legislation designed to improve basic public school education, expand, recruit an increased number of capable persons for, and improve the teaching profession; provide adequate opportunities for home economics education; provide for public school construction where needed; extend library services to areas not now covered.

International

Support legislation designed to further and strengthen international understanding; promote the exchange of students and teachers between the United States and other nations; promote home economics education abroad; promote international exchange of home economics personnel and home economics information; further programs of the United Nations and its agencies as they relate to family welfare.

Housing

Support legislation designed to provide the needed supply of adequate dwellings at reasonable cost to both renters and owners.

Appropriations

Support proposals for appropriations consistent with the legislative objectives outlined.

The program of the Association at the national level will be strengthened to the extent that state associations and individual members study the measures related to the legislative program under consideration by the Congress. The committee on legislation, with help from its technical advisers and Association sections and committees, endeavors to keep the membership informed on legislation in the areas covered in the legislative program and on the issues involved in such legislation.—DOROTHY JOHNSON, *Chairman, 1956-57 and 1957-58.*

Reports from Representatives (continued)

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The annual meeting of the Council held in December 1957 focused upon an evaluation of the Council concept and the identification of specific values in terms of societal and democratic issues of today.

A major activity of the year was a Leadership Seminar at Suffern, N.Y., under the leadership of Edward Stainbrook. Mrs. Helen Judy Bond represented the AHEA at the three 2-day sessions in February, April, and May. Her report will appear in one of the fall issues of the JOURNAL.

The 1958 annual conference will be held in Cincinnati November 4 to 7. The theme of that program is "Coping with Population Problems Through Organization Cooperation."—EUNICE HEYWOOD

American Home Economics Association Budget for 1958-59

Estimated Income

Membership—$164,695	
Dues	$ 69,295.00
JOURNAL	95,400.00
JOURNAL—$62,000	
Advertising	50,000.00
Subscriptions and sales	12,000.00
Other publications—$12,400	
Books	400.00
Pamphlets	12,000.00
Annual meeting—$82,000	
Exhibit space	70,000.00
Registration	12,000.00
Interest and royalties	3,000.00
Rents—$2,500	
Office	1,800.00
Parking lot	700.00
Income to be taken from Association's surplus fund	39,655.00
Total	$366,250.00

Estimated Expense

Salaries and retirement	$131,400.00
Social security taxes	2,500.00
Office expense—$26,650	
Audit	750.00
Equipment	4,500.00
Hospitality	500.00
Insurance and taxes	1,200.00
Library and reference	400.00
Maintenance of equipment	1,500.00
Postage, express, and hauling	7,500.00
Printing	2,200.00
Special services and miscellaneous	2,000.00
Supplies	4,500.00
Telephone and telegraph	1,600.00

Estimated Expense

(continued)

Building expense—$9,400	
Insurance and taxes	$ 2,500.00
Maintenance and repairs	2,000.00
Utilities	2,400.00
Replacement and maintenance reserve	2,500.00
JOURNAL—$98,800	
Advertising	15,000.00
Distribution	4,800.00
Printing	79,000.00
Publications—$9,100	
Books	100.00
Pamphlets	9,000.00
Association promotion	1,800.00
Annual meeting—$39,000	
Exposition	24,000.00
Program	15,000.00
Travel—$12,300	
Business manager	1,000.00
Executive board	5,000.00
Executive secretary	800.00
Field secretary	2,500.00
Other headquarters staff	1,500.00
President	1,500.00
Sections and committees	4,500.00
College clubs	1,500.00
Committees and representatives	4,000.00
Special research project	15,300.00
International Federation and Congress	5,000.00
Affiliations and representations	3,500.00
Unbudgeted	1,500.00
Total	$366,250.00

ELEANOR O. BARNES, *Treasurer*

New Life Members for AHEA

The following persons have become life members of the American Home Economics Association since September 1957. There are now 157 life members in the Association.

Mrs. Arleen Arnold, Michigan
Augusta Coates, District of Columbia
Anita Dickson, Indiana
Marie Flinn, Indiana
Mrs. Mary B. Grossman, New Jersey
Ruth Hallett, Minnesota
Jessie W. Harris, Tennessee
Margaret James, Wisconsin
Margaret Kagarice, Iowa
Mrs. Virginia Klos, Maryland
Mrs. Dora Lewis, New York
Delores Mangels, South Dakota
Agatha A. Norton, Wisconsin
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Pickett, Mississippi
Ruth Schooler, Indiana
Frances Tacionis, New Jersey

Money received for life memberships is placed in a special fund with the interest used to award an AHEA Doctoral Research Fellowship whenever the amount is sufficient for an award.

From the Treasurer

From what sources does the American Home Economics Association receive its income?

Where does the money go and is it wisely spent?

Is the annual budget being met and are reserve funds being used for current expenses?

These are some of the questions about which we as members should be informed.

Where does the money come from? A glance at the budget will show that the largest single income item is dues paid by the more than 24,000 members. Of the $7 which each member pays annually, $4 goes to the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS, which is received as part of the membership. The next item of income in point of size is that derived from the annual meeting. Many members do not realize how important is this meeting as a source of revenue to the Association. The St. Louis meeting in 1957 netted the Association $93,906.85. This profit comes chiefly from the sale of space to exhibitors and from registration fees. The final figures for the 1958 Philadelphia meeting are not yet available, but the estimated return is $74,000.

Additional income is received from the sale of advertising in the JOURNAL, from subscriptions to the JOURNAL by nonmembers, from rents of some space at the headquarters building, and from interest from investments. With accumulation of reserve funds the interest from their investment becomes increasingly important as a source of revenue. The reserve funds and investments of the Association were approximately $93,739.95 in 1955, $146,312.64 in 1956, and $196,338.19 in 1957. The funds are in savings banks, in government bonds, and treasury bills. The dues of members, most of which are paid during a few months of the year and are disbursed over a longer period of time, are invested temporarily in short-term government paper to bring in some income. Because present interest rates on savings accounts and treasury bills are low, consideration has been given by the executive committee to other forms of investment which might bring in a greater return and still meet conservative requirements for safety.

Where does the money go and is it wisely spent? The largest single item of expenditure is for the salaries, retirement, and social security payments for the 26 members of the headquarters' professional staff and clerical personnel. After serving for two years as treasurer of the Association, with the many opportunities the office offers for observation and participation, I can say sincerely to you, the members of the Association, that this devoted group at headquarters is one of our most valuable assets and the money spent to repay them for their services is one of our wisest expenditures. Officers and executive board members come and go, but the headquarters' personnel furnish the thread of necessary continuity in the progress of the Association. Human assets are as important if less tangible than the material ones.

The wise expenditure of the Association's funds is dependent in most part upon the efficiency of the headquarters' staff. Though the broad pattern of allotments for expenses is approved by the executive committee and is accepted in annual budget form by the membership, the actual "making ends meet" in a period of rising prices is due to efficient management at headquarters. As in one's home, the same money may buy much or little in terms of satisfactions, depending upon the skill with which it is handled. The quality of the JOURNAL, the careful administration of the various fellowship funds which are held in trust by the Association, the success of annual meetings and such major undertakings as the International Congress depend principally on the headquarters' staff. The money *is* wisely spent!

Is the annual budget met and are reserve funds being used for current expenses? For the past several years, the annual budget has indicated an excess of expected expense over income to be met by funds taken from the Association's reserves. Income estimates have been overconservative and anticipated expenses have been overestimated in many of the past budgets. Only in 1953-54 were expenses higher than income so that in that year approximately $8,000 was used from reserve funds. Since that time, no withdrawals from the Association's reserves have been needed. In 1954-55, the excess of income over expense was $34,369.27; in 1955-56, $28,534.77; in 1956-57, $40,354.58. The figures for 1957-58 are not yet available.

The Association can be proud of its progress in financial status. It has not yet reached the goal of possessing investment reserves and savings accounts equal in amount to one year's budget, but it has greatly increased its reserves in the last few years. It owns the headquarters building and furnishings valued at approximately $200,000. Its replacement and maintenance reserve fund, for which $2500 is set aside each year, now amounts to $14,374.72. It administers an increasing number of trusts for scholarship funds.

The auditor's statement giving the complete financial status for the 1957-58 fiscal year will appear in one of the fall issues of the JOURNAL.

It is a fascinating and illuminating experience to serve as an officer of the Association. I thank the members for giving me that privilege.

ELEANOR O. BARNES, *Treasurer 1956-58*

The March 1959 issue of the *Journal* will again be a research issue. Manuscripts should reach the *Journal* editor in early October, if possible.

Presidents of Affiliated State Associations (1958-59) and Fall Meeting Dates

	City and Date of Meeting
Alabama—Mrs. Mary L. Lowrey, 206 W. College Street, Jacksonville	Birmingham, November 14 and 15
Arkansas—Annie Maud McCorvey, 308 Ash Street, Conway	Little Rock, October 10 and 11
Arizona—Mary Adele Wood, 1941 N. Campbell Avenue, Tucson	Sectional meetings only
California—M. Catherine Welsh, 536 E. Jefferson Street, Orange	(Executive board) Los Angeles, October 4
Colorado—Mrs. Elaine E. Charman, School of Home Economics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins	Colorado Springs, September 26, 27, and 28
Connecticut—Mrs. Lola H. Janis, 77 Waterside Lane, West Hartford 7	Bridgeport, October 24
Delaware—Florence M. Reiff, Wilmington Board of Education, 511 W. 8th Street, Wilmington 1	Newark, October 4
D. C.—Mrs. Kathryne S. Hughes, 2712 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., Washington 7	Washington, October 8
Florida—Alice Cromartie, Home Economics Extension, Florida State University, Tallahasse	No fall meeting
Georgia—Eddye Ross, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens	No fall meeting
Hawaii—Eleanor Matsumoto, 1727 Apaki Street, Honolulu	Honolulu, in September
Idaho—Ella Woods, 1416 N. 13th, Boise	Boise, October 10 and 11
Illinois—Ruth Wheeler, 201 Fifteenth Street, Wilmette	Peoria, October 31, November 1
Indiana—Mrs. Ruth Presley, 750 South Rotherwood, Evansville	No fall meeting
Iowa—Elisabeth Sutherland, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls	Des Moines, November 7
Kansas—Mrs. Helen Y. White, 609 S. Armour Drive, Wichita 18	No fall meeting
Kentucky—Dorothy Threlkeld, Experiment Station Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington (until December 1958) Ruby Simpson, Murray State College, Murray (after December 1, 1958)	Louisville, November 14 and 15
Louisiana—Maida D. Tabor, P. O. Box 1460, New Orleans	Alexandria, November 24
Maine—Mrs. Betty Wright, 94 Park Avenue, Portland	No fall meeting
Maryland—Mrs. Anormallee Way, 42 E. Irvin Street, Hagerstown	Baltimore, October 17
Massachusetts—Mary Louise O'Connor, 46 Burncoat Street, Worcester 5	Winchendon, October 17 and 18
Michigan—Mrs. Margaret S. Foster, 735 Westmoreland, Lansing	East Lansing, September 20
Minnesota—Henriette Quilling, Northern States Power Company, St. Paul 2	(With Minnesota Education Association and Minnesota Vocational Association) Minneapolis, October 23 and 24
Mississippi—Frances Fortenberry, Box 1569, State College (until November 1958) Ruth Wallace, Box 771, Jackson 5 (after November 1, 1958)	Jackson, November 7 and 8
Missouri—Mrs. Marie D. Huff, Department of Education, Vocational Division, Box 480, Jefferson City	Kansas City, November 7
Montana—Mrs. Billie LeSueur, 14 Valley Drive, Billings	No fall meeting
Nebraska—Rhea Keeler, Room 303, Foods and Nutrition Building, University of Nebraska, Lincoln	No fall meeting
Nevada—Mrs. Ada Calquhoun, Box 283, Lovelock	Reno, August 19
New Hampshire—Charlotte J. Colby, 36 Franklin Street, Concord	Manchester, October 16
New Jersey—M. Bernice Garrigus, 70 Park Place, Newark	Atlantic City, November 6 and 7
New Mexico—Aubrey R. Notman, Box 76, Los Lunas	Albuquerque, October 24
New York—A. Fern Jackson, New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute, Morrisville	(Council meeting) Syracuse, September 19 and 20
North Carolina—Vera Penner, Route 7, Winston-Salem	Durham, November 7 and 8
North Dakota—Majore Lovering, State College Station, Fargo	No fall meeting
Ohio—Mary Driscoll, 5340 Sandstone Drive, Fairfield, Hamilton	(Council meeting only)
Oklahoma—Mary A. Warren, School of Home Economics, University of Oklahoma, Norman	Oklahoma City, October 3 and 4
Oregon—Mrs. Justine B. O'Reilly, 1811 N. E. 19th Avenue, Portland	No fall meeting
Pennsylvania—Grace E. Woodward, 324 Rosemary Avenue, Ambler	No fall meeting
Puerto Rico—Mrs. Lily Orlandi de Berrios, Home Economics Department, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras	No fall meeting
Rhode Island—Alice Mulvey, 27 Potter Avenue, West Warick	Kingston, September 24
South Carolina—Juanita H. Neely, 1816 Ebenezer Road, Rock Hill (until November 1958) Kathleen Gaston, 314 Wade Hampton Office Building, Columbia (after November 1, 1958)	Greenville, November 7 and 8
South Dakota—Henriette Gohring, Milbank	(Council meeting in October)
Tennessee—Gladys White, State Department of Public Welfare, 204 State Office Building, Nashville	No fall meeting
Texas—Frances Welch, Board of Education, 3700 Ross, Dallas	No fall meeting
Utah—C. Aileen Ericksen, Room 223, State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City 14	Salt Lake City, October 3
Vermont—Blair Williams, University of Vermont, Burlington	Barre, October 23
Virginia—Mrs. Eliza Trainham, Marshall	No fall meeting
Washington—Mrs. Ellen Templeton, 2501 W. Chestnut Street, Yakima	(Executive board) Yakima, September 13
West Virginia—Sara Ann Brown, 111 Oglebay Hall, University of West Virginia, Morgantown	No fall meeting
Wisconsin—Rita L. Youmans, School of Home Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6	Milwaukee, November 6 and 7
Wyoming—Marion Yule, Room 109, Education Building, University of Wyoming, Laramie	No fall meeting

Statistical Report of State Associations

(For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1958)

STATE ASSOCIATIONS	INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS	GRADUATING SENIORS	HOMEMAKERS' GROUPS	COLLEGE CLUBS	STATE ASSOCIATIONS	INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS	GRADUATING SENIORS	HOMEMAKERS' GROUPS	COLLEGE CLUBS
Alabama	364	112	1	9	New Hampshire	111	21	—	3
Arizona	192	20	2	5	New Jersey	503	33	—	4
Arkansas	331	53	1	11	New Mexico	158	18	—	5
California	1,616	193	16	31	New York	1,599	219	9	13
Colorado	252	36	2	4	North Carolina	863	90	4	15
Connecticut	279	30	—	3	North Dakota	211	46	2	2
Delaware	112	27	1	1	Ohio	1,031	198	7	28
District of Columbia	357	29	1	4	Oklahoma	514	53	—	10
Florida	396	55	1	4	Oregon	302	40	5	3
Georgia	398	47	—	12	Pennsylvania	1,075	236	3	17
Hawaii	86	9	—	1	Puerto Rico	24	—	—	—
Idaho	168	43	3	5	Rhode Island	104	12	—	2
Illinois	1,139	156	13	17	South Carolina	120	41	2	6
Indiana	871	171	1	14	South Dakota	174	40	2	2
Iowa	770	212	3	13	Tennessee	596	92	4	16
Kansas	618	132	5	17	Texas	911	97	3	31
Kentucky	601	93	4	10	Utah	225	55	2	6
Louisiana	529	64	1	9	Vermont	90	20	1	1
Maine	121	13	—	3	Virginia	519	87	4	9
Maryland	331	54	1	6	Washington	394	51	13	10
Massachusetts	409	74	—	6	West Virginia	222	14	—	10
Michigan	773	112	4	14	Wisconsin	627	107	3	6
Minnesota	721	136	7	13	Wyoming	108	16	2	2
Mississippi	407	33	—	16	At-Large	317	4	—	—
Missouri	690	60	2	13	Life Members	144	—	—	—
Montana	122	16	5	2	Honorary Members	5	—	—	—
Nebraska	358	80	2	5					
Nevada	66	4	1	—	Total	24,024	3,604*	143	450

*This total is included in the individual member total.

Foreign Associations....3 (Finland, Ryukyu Islands, and Korea)

International Associates....85

Philosophy and Objectives Statement Distributed

Copies of the preliminary statement of the philosophy and objectives committee of the American Home Economics Association are being distributed to representatives of many Association groups for their reaction and comments. These representatives are: presidents of state home economics associations and AHEA subject-matter and professional section chairmen (with each president and each section chairman receiving 10 copies to use as she thinks will be most fruitful); administrators of home economics in all colleges and universities listed in the Office of Education's Misc. 2557; state home demonstration leaders; and state directors of home economics education. These representatives will be glad to share the statement with other AHEA members in the state. The purpose of distributing the preliminary statement so widely is to give many groups within the Association an opportunity to express their philosophy and objectives of home economics and to contribute to a guide which will serve our profession in the years ahead.

In addition to distribution of the preliminary statement for member comment, the philosophy and objectives committee is planning a four-day working conference with representatives of other organizations in the general field of home economics to be held in Gull Lake, Michigan, October 1 to 4.

AHEA Constitution and Bylaws

[The text which follows is that of the constitution and bylaws of the American Home Economics Association as revised at the annual meeting of the Association on June 26, 1958.]

CONSTITUTION

Article I

NAME

The name of this organization shall be the American Home Economics Association.

Article II

OBJECT

Section 1. The object of this Association shall be to provide opportunities for professional home economists and members from other fields to co-operate in the attainment of the well-being of individuals and of families, the improvement of homes, and the preservation of values significant in home life.

Section 2. Specifically, the Association shall work toward this object by encouraging and promoting (1) wider and better understanding of the value of home economics to individuals and to nations; (2) understanding of the significant place of homemaking in our society; (3) co-operation with other community, national, and international groups concerned with family well-being; (4) improvement of the standards of preparation and of continued professional growth of its members; (5) application of the physical, biological, and social sciences and of the arts to homemaking; (6) investigation and research important to the family and to the institutional household; and (7) legislation designed to aid in the improvement of home and family life.

Article III

AFFILIATED STATE HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATIONS

Section 1. A state home economics association whose object is the same as that of the Association and whose requirements for membership include all of the membership requirements of the Association may affiliate with the American Home Economics Association. The term "state" shall hereafter be interpreted to include states, District of Columbia, territories, and possessions of the United States.

Section 2. Each affiliated state home economics association shall be represented in the assembly of delegates by the president and one councilor of the state association and by duly authorized delegates as specified in Article VI, Section 4.

Section 3. Affiliated state home economics associations shall be represented on the executive board and the executive committee of the Association by the chairman of the state presidents' and councilors' unit of the AHEA who shall serve for one year.

Article IV

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Section 1. Individuals and groups who qualify under the provisions of the bylaws shall be eligible for membership in the Association.

Section 2. The definitions of the several classes of members, their rights and privileges, and the dues of each class shall be established in the bylaws.

Article V

OFFICERS

The elected officers of the Association shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a recording secretary, and a treasurer. The salaried officers shall be an executive secretary, a field secretary, a business manager, an editor of AHEA publications, and/or such others as the executive board may authorize.

Article VI

GOVERNING BODIES

Section 1. The board of trustees of the Association shall consist of (1) the elected officers of the Association and (2) the executive secretary, who shall serve without vote.

Section 2. The executive board of the Association shall consist of (1) the elected officers of the Association, (2) the chairmen of sections and the president of the section of college clubs, and (3) the chairman of the state presidents' and councilors' unit of the AHEA, as provided for in Article III, Section 3, of the constitution. The president-elect and the salaried officers as named in Article V shall be members of the executive board without vote.

Section 3. The executive committee of the executive board of the Association shall consist of (1) the elected officers of the Association, (2) one section chairman elected by the executive board to serve for one year, and (3) the chairman of the state presidents' and councilors' unit of the AHEA, as provided for in Article III, Section 3, of the constitution. The president-elect and the salaried officers as named in Article V shall be members of the executive committee without vote.

Section 4. The assembly of delegates shall consist of the following delegates: (1) the elected officers and the president-elect of the Association, (2) the chairmen of sections and the president of the section of college clubs (or their duly appointed alternates), (3) the chairmen of the Association's standing and program committees (or their duly appointed alternates), (4) the past presidents of the Association, (5) the president and one state councilor or their alternates of each affiliated state association, (6) one duly authorized delegate and one alternate for each 100 members or major fraction thereof (51 or more members constitute a major fraction) of each affiliated state association, (7) one duly authorized delegate and one alternate for each 100 members-at-large or major fraction thereof as defined in the bylaws, Article IV, Section 3 (1) (Individual membership, as recorded in the headquarters office of the Association at the end of the preceding fiscal year, shall be the basis on which the number of delegates and alternates from each state association and from members-at-large shall be determined.), (8) the salaried officers as named in Article V without vote.

A delegate eligible to be a delegate in one or more capacities shall have only one vote. An alternate shall have no voting power except when representing a delegate.

Article VII

MEETINGS

There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such time and place as the executive board shall determine. No annual meeting shall be held at a time that will shorten or lengthen the term of any elected officer by more than six months. The Association shall hold at least one meeting of the assembly of delegates at the time of the annual meeting. The meeting shall be open to all members. Only delegates or their alternates may vote. Business may be transacted by a vote of the majority of the delegates present and voting. In the event of an emergency the annual meeting can be canceled by the executive board.

Article VIII

SECTIONS

There shall be two types of sections of the Association, (1) professional sections which shall consist of members engaged in recognized professional programs of home economics and (2) subject-matter sections which shall consist of members particularly interested in special areas of home economics subject matter. The term "sections" shall hereafter be used to include both types.

Additional sections may be organized on the approval of the executive board in accordance with the provisions of the bylaws.

Article IX

UNITS

There shall be a unit of the Association known as the state presidents' and councilors' unit of the AHEA. It shall be composed of the president and one councilor of each affiliated state home economics association.

Additional units may be organized on the approval of the executive board of the Association.

Article X

JOURNAL

The Association shall issue a professional journal of which the title rights, the copyrights, and the good will shall be vested in the Association.

Article XI

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the assembly of delegates present and voting at any annual meeting of the assembly of delegates, provided that notice of the proposed amendment is given by mail or through the official organ of the Association to all members at least three months previous to the meeting at which it is to be voted on.

BYLAWS

Article I

ELECTIONS

Section 1. Election of the officers of the Association, as defined in Article V of the constitution, of the officers of sections, and of the members of the nominating committee shall be by mail ballot. The ballots shall be mailed from Association headquarters to all individual members and to each affiliated homemakers group on the basis of one ballot for each group and an additional ballot for each additional fourteen members. Ballots shall be mailed at least two months before the annual meeting. They shall be returned in sealed envelopes marked "ballot." The closing date for the receipt of ballots shall be thirty days from the date of the mailing of the ballots.

Section 2. A president shall be elected in alternate years to serve as president-elect for one year, as president for two years. She shall assume office as president at the close of the annual meeting of the year during which she has served as president-elect. Only a member of the executive board or one who has served on the executive board shall be eligible for the presidency.

Section 3. One vice-president shall be elected annually to serve for three years. She shall assume office at the close of the annual meeting which follows her election.

Section 4. A recording secretary shall be elected in odd years and a treasurer shall be elected in even years, each for a term of two years. Each shall assume office at the close of the annual meeting which follows her election.

Section 5. The nominating committee shall consist of five members. Each member shall serve for two years. Two members shall be elected in even years and three members shall be elected in odd years. The chairman of the committee shall be designated by the president.

Section 6. Elections shall be by majority of votes cast.

Article II

FUNCTIONS OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The functions of the elected officers of the Association are as defined below:

(1) The president shall be the chief executive officer of the Association and shall exercise general supervision over the interests and welfare of the organization. She shall be chairman of (a) the board of trustees, (b) the assembly of delegates, (c) the executive board, and (d) the executive committee. The president shall preside at the annual meeting of the assembly of delegates. The president shall appoint all committees the appointment of which is not otherwise specifically provided for. She shall appoint members to fill unexpired terms in case of vacancies in both elective and appointive offices. In the event a section, standing or program committee chairman is unable to serve in the annual assembly of delegates, the president shall have the power to appoint an alternate. She shall serve as the deputy treasurer. She shall be authorized to appoint a parliamentarian. In the case of a vacancy in the president's office, the vice-president who is serving the third year of her term of office shall fill the unexpired term.

(2) The president-elect shall be a member without vote of (a) the board of trustees, (b) the executive board, and (c) the executive committee. She shall be a voting member of the assembly of delegates. She shall serve as chairman of the program-of-work committee.

(3) The vice-presidents shall be members of (a) the board of trustees, (b) the assembly of delegates, (c) the executive board, and (d) the executive

committee. They shall report to the assembly of delegates.

The vice-president who is serving the third year of her term of office shall be designated as the first vice-president and shall serve in the absence of the president. She shall serve as chairman of the committee on program for the annual meeting.

The vice-president who is serving the second year of her term of office shall be designated as second vice-president and shall serve as chairman of the committee on committees. She shall serve as a member of the program-of-work committee and as a member of the committee on program for the annual meeting.

The vice-president who is serving the first year of her term of office shall be designated as third vice-president and shall serve as chairman of the membership credentials committee and as a member of the committee on committees.

Further duties of the vice-presidents shall be defined by the executive board.

(4) The recording secretary shall be a member of (a) the board of trustees, (b) the assembly of delegates, (c) the executive board, and (d) the executive committee. She shall be responsible for the minutes of all business meetings of the Association and its governing bodies and shall conduct such correspondence as the governing bodies may direct.

(5) The treasurer shall be a member of (a) the board of trustees, (b) the assembly of delegates, (c) the executive board, and (d) the executive committee. She shall be custodian of all money, bonds, notes, deeds, mortgages, and other securities belonging to the Association and shall invest, as directed by the board of trustees, all funds of the Association held for investment. The treasurer of the Association shall pay out money only upon receipt of vouchers approved by the executive secretary in accordance with Section 2 (1) of this Article. She shall present the proposed annual budget to the executive board and to the assembly of delegates. The treasurer shall render a report to the membership at the annual meeting of the assembly of delegates. The treasurer shall give information in regard to the property of the Association in the custody of the treasurer upon request of the president. At such times as the treasurer may be unable to act, the deputy treasurer shall act for the treasurer.

Section 2. The functions of the salaried officers of the Association are as defined below:

(1) The executive secretary shall be the administrative head of the headquarters office of the Association and shall be responsible to the governing bodies of the Association through the president of the Association. She shall stimulate and facilitate functioning of the Association and shall build and maintain pleasant and mutually profitable working relations with other organizations and agencies having kindred interests. She shall authorize expenditures in accordance with the budget after it is approved by the executive board and the assembly of delegates. Upon authorization by the executive committee the executive secretary shall approve for payment bills not covered by the budget. She shall act as custodian of the seal and records of the Association. She shall serve as a member without vote of (a) the board of trustees, (b) the assembly of delegates, (c) the executive board, and (d) the executive committee. Should the office of the executive secretary become vacant, the president shall designate another salaried officer to serve until the position is filled.

(2) The functions of other salaried officers shall be determined by the executive secretary with the approval of the executive board.

Article III

Functions of Governing Bodies

Section 1. The functions of the board of trustees of the Association are as defined below:

(1) The board of trustees of the Association shall control the property of the Association and shall have general oversight of all business matters affecting the Association.

(2) It shall designate banks to be used as depositories of Association funds and shall authorize necessary bonding of officers and staff.

(3) It shall direct the investment of all funds of the Association held for investment.

(4) It shall meet during the time and at the place of the annual meeting of the Association. It shall meet at other times on call of the president.

(5) It shall render an annual report at the assembly of delegates.

(6) It shall draft the budget. The budget shall be submitted for approval to the executive board and to the assembly of delegates by the treasurer.

(7) Four voting members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. The functions of the executive board of the Association are as defined below:

(1) The executive board shall manage the business of the Association and shall refer to the assembly of delegates such matters as it deems desirable and as are required in the constitution.

(2) It shall receive the budget as submitted by the board of trustees and submit its recommendations to the assembly of delegates.

(3) It shall determine dates and places for the annual meetings of the Association and shall have the power to cancel the annual meeting in the event of an emergency.

(4) It shall authorize an annual audit of the official financial records of the Association at least once a year by an auditor who is a certified public accountant and the publication of the auditor's report in the official organ of the Association.

(5) It shall designate those committees for which the committee on committees shall recommend personnel.

(6) It shall appoint the standing committees as authorized in Article VI, Section 1, of the bylaws.

(7) It shall appoint official representatives of the Association to the organizations with which the Association is affiliated. It shall provide for co-operation with other groups through appropriate means. This shall include appointment of representatives, membership on joint committees, and joint sponsorship of organizations with related interests. It shall receive reports from members serving in these relationships and shall determine action.

(8) It shall appoint the salaried officers. The initial appointment of each salaried officer shall be for a term of not more than three years. Reappointments may be made for consecutive terms of three years. Consideration shall be given to such reappointments at least six months prior to the expiration of each three-year period. It shall stipulate that the retirement age of salaried officers shall be not later than the age of 65.

(9) It shall receive and act upon applications for affiliation with the American Home Economics Association from a home economics association in a foreign country.

(10) It shall meet immediately before and after the annual meeting and at other times on call of the president or at the written request of one-half of its members.

(11) One-third of the voting members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. The function of the executive committee of the Association is as defined below:

(1) The executive committee shall act for the executive board between meetings of the board and on call of the president.

(2) Five voting members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. The functions of the assembly of delegates are as defined below:

(1) It shall convene at the time of the annual meeting of the Association.

(2) It shall receive and act upon reports of the election committee.

(3) It shall receive and act upon the reports of the elected officers, the board of trustees, the executive board, and the units, sections, and committees of the Association.

(4) It shall adopt an annual budget, a program of work, and related programs.

(5) It shall act upon revision of the constitution and bylaws.

(6) It shall adopt resolutions.

(7) It shall transact such other business as may properly come before the assembly of delegates.

(8) Duly accredited representation from at least two-thirds of the affiliated state associations shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Section 1. Membership in the American Home Economics Association shall be open to men and women trained in home economics or men and women trained in related fields who are engaged in professional programs of home economics.

Section 2. The members in the American Home Economics Association shall be as follows:

(1) Home economists who shall hold a bachelor's or advanced degree with a major in home economics from an accredited college or university in the United States[1] or Canada.[2]

(2) Persons who hold a bachelor's or advanced degree in a field other than home economics from an accredited college or university in the United States or Canada and in addition shall have been engaged for at least three years as a part of and be currently engaged in a professional home economics program.

Section 3. Individual membership shall be of two types, namely, annual members and life members. Annual and life members, with the exception of graduating seniors, shall be eligible for membership in the Association as defined in Section 2(1) and (2) of this Article.

Each individual member shall receive the official journal of the Association and shall be entitled to cast one vote by mail for the elected officers and members of the nominating committee. An individual member shall be entitled to cast one vote for each proposal submitted to a vote of the membership of the Association.

(1) An annual member shall be:

A person who lives in the United States or in its possessions and pays dues of $7 per year to the American Home Economics Association in addition to state home economics association dues. A person who lives where there is no affiliated state home economics association or where the affiliated state home economics association makes no provision for her membership shall pay $7 per year directly to headquarters and shall be known as a member-at-large.

A person who lives in a foreign country and pays dues of $7.50 per year directly to the headquarters office of the American Home Economics Association.

A graduating senior who is eligible for membership in the Association as defined in Section 2(1) of this Article, and who shall be certified by the head of the department of home economics from which she is graduating, and who pays her dues before she leaves the campus. A senior graduating from May 1 through August 31 shall be granted the special rate of $4 for one year's membership in the Association for the first year following her graduation. A senior graduating from December 1 through March 31 shall pay $2 for one-half year's membership in the Association effective February 1 to July 31. In addition, the graduating senior shall pay state association dues in conformance with state requirements.

(2) A life member shall be a person whose dues of $125 are paid at one time to the headquarters office of the American Home Economics Association. A life member shall be exempt from further dues to the American Home Economics Association but shall pay state association dues in conformance with state requirements.

Section 4. Individuals who apply for reinstatement shall meet the qualifications for membership as defined in Section 2 of this Article at the time of reinstatement.

The requirements of a bachelor's degree with a major in home economics from an accredited college or university shall be waived for those applicants who were members of the American Home Economics Association prior to 1940.

Section 5. Collection of dues for an affiliated state home economics association and the American Home Economics Association shall be the responsibility of the state and/or the American Home Economics Association.

[1] As listed in *Accredited Institutions of Higher Education.* Authorized and published by the National Committee of Regional Accrediting Agencies of the United States.

[2] As listed in *Canadian Universities and Colleges.* Published by the National Conference of Canadian Universities.

Section 6. Honorary member—A person whom the Association desires to honor for exceptional service within the interests of the Association. An honorary member shall receive the official journal of the Association, shall pay no dues, and shall have no voting privileges.

Article V

Affiliated Home Economics Associations and Dues

Section 1. Affiliation in the American Home Economics Association shall be open to (1) state home economics associations and their affiliates, namely, college clubs and homemakers groups, and (2) home economics associations in foreign countries, as defined below:

(1) A state home economics association: In order to affiliate with the American Home Economics Association, the state home economics association shall (a) include in its constitution as its object the object of the American Home Economics Association as stated in Article II of the constitution; (b) include in its bylaws as its membership requirements the membership requirements of the American Home Economics Association as defined in Article IV, Sections 1, 2, and 3, of the bylaws; (c) require each person eligible for membership and for whom membership is provided in the state to become a member of both the state and national associations.

State dues for individual members, affiliated college clubs, and homemakers groups shall be determined by the affiliated state home economics association.

Each individual applying for membership in an affiliated state home economics association and the American Home Economics Association shall meet the eligibility requirements for membership in the American Home Economics Association as defined in Article IV, Section 2 (1) and (2), of the bylaws. Applications for membership in the state home economics association and the American Home Economics Association from candidates in fields other than home economics shall be referred to the Association's membership credentials committee who shall determine the eligibility of the applicant. State and American Home Economics Association dues shall be paid simultaneously to (a) the treasurer of the state association or the person in the state designated to receive the dues or (b) to the headquarters office of the American Home Economics Association.

(a) College club: A home economics student organization in a college may affiliate through an affiliated state home economics association by paying dues of 20 cents per member to the American Home Economics Association, the minimum Association dues to be $5 per club, and such state dues as the affiliated state home economics association may designate. These affiliated clubs form the section of college clubs of the Association. They shall be represented on the executive board and on the assembly of delegates by the president of the section of college clubs. They shall receive copies of the official journal of the Association according to a formula based on the number of club members.

(b) Homemakers group: An organized group whose members are engaged in homemaking and all of whose members are eligible for membership in AHEA in accordance with Article IV, Section 2 (1) of the bylaws, may affiliate through a state home economics association by paying dues of 50 cents per member to AHEA, exclusive of individual members of the Association. The minimum association dues shall be $7 per group and such state dues as the affiliated state home economics association may designate.

Each group of fourteen or fewer members shall receive one subscription to the official journal of the Association and shall be entitled to cast one vote as defined in Article IV, Section 3, of the bylaws. For each additional fourteen members, a group shall receive one additional subscription to the official journal and shall be entitled to an additional vote in the balloting for national officers.

A member of a group engaged in a remunerative occupation shall be an individual member of the Association[3] and shall not be included in the membership count of the group for the purpose of determining the number of votes and subscriptions to the journal. A member engaged in a remunerative occupation shall be defined as a person who is (1) employed as a part-time or full-time worker who earns as much as, or more than, $1,000 in any calendar year or (2) self-employed and earns as much as, or more than, $1,000 net in any calendar year. Remunerative occupation shall apply to employment in any type or field of work.

(2) A home economics association in a foreign country: An organization in a foreign country whose members are interested in home economics may request affiliation with the American Home Economics Association. It shall submit its constitution and bylaws, and, on approval of the executive board and on payment of $6 annual dues, may become an affiliate of the American Home Economics Association. This group shall have no voting privileges but shall receive the official journal of the Association.

Article VI

Committees

Section 1. The Association shall have the following standing committees:

(1) A committee on committees appointed annually by the executive board. The duty of this committee shall be to recommend to the assembly of delegates, for appointment, the personnel of those committees designated by the executive board. The membership of this committee shall include the second vice-president, who shall serve as chairman, and the third vice-president.

(2) A program-of-work committee appointed annually by the executive board. The duty of this committee shall be to recommend the program of work for the

[3] In addition to this requirement, the Association encourages other members of the group to become individual members of the Association.

Association. This committee shall present its proposed program of work at the annual meeting of the assembly of delegates. The membership of this committee shall include the president-elect, who shall serve as chairman; the second vice-president; the chairman of the state presidents' and councilors' unit of the AHEA; and the representative of section chairmen on the executive committee. The president shall designate a member of the committee to serve as chairman during the year in which the Association has no president-elect.

(3) A membership credentials committee appointed annually by the executive board. The duties of this committee shall be to interpret policies in regard to membership in the Association, to act upon all applications for membership in the Association from candidates in fields other than home economics, and to refer to the executive board for final action applications upon which a majority of the committee cannot agree. The committee shall consist of five members of which the third vice-president shall serve as chairman and at least two members shall be presidents of state home economics associations.

(4) An advisory editorial committee appointed annually by the executive board. The duty of this committee shall be to assist the officers and the headquarters staff in maintaining Association publications on a high professional level.

(5) An advisory committee for the section of college clubs appointed annually by the executive board. The duty of this committee shall be to assist the national college club officers and advisers in maintaining an active section of college clubs with high professional standards.

(6) An election committee appointed annually by the executive board. The duties of this committee shall be to open and to count ballots and to submit a tellers' report to the annual meeting of the assembly of delegates.

(7) A nominating committee as provided for in Article I, Section 5, of the bylaws. The duties of this committee shall be to present two nominations for president, two nominations for recording secretary in the odd years, two nominations for treasurer in the even years, two nominations for one vice-president each year, and five nominations for members of the nominating committee each year.

(8) A constitution and bylaws committee appointed annually by the executive board. The duties of this committee shall be to receive and make proposed amendments to the constitution and bylaws, to review these proposed amendments, and, with the approval of the executive board, to prepare copy to be sent to the membership in accordance with Article XI of the constitution and Article XI of the bylaws.

Section 2. Reports of standing committees shall be submitted to the assembly of delegates at the time of its annual meeting. Additional reports shall be submitted at such other times as may be directed by the assembly of delegates or the executive board.

Section 3. The executive board may authorize the appointment of additional committees as needed. Reports of such committees shall be submitted upon request.

Article VII

sections

Section 1. Each section shall have a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, and such committees as the section shall from time to time authorize. Each section shall have an executive committee made up of elected officers and such other persons as the section members authorize. Each section, with the exception of the section of college clubs, shall elect its own officers by mail, the nominations to be a part of the ballot mailed by the Association to all members. The chairman shall be elected one year before she assumes office. An annual report of the work of each section shall be made at the business meeting of the assembly of delegates.

The section of college clubs shall have its own standing rules developed in harmony with the constitution and bylaws of the American Home Economics Association and approved by the executive board of the Association. These rules shall provide for the election of the officers of the section.

Each section shall have control of any funds that it may raise, but such funds may not be raised except with the consent of the executive board of the Association. With the approval of the executive board, a section may establish special eligibility requirements for its membership, providing such special requirements are not contrary to those for membership in the Association.

Section 2. Opportunity shall be provided on the program of the annual meeting of the Association for section meetings. The executive board shall provide, from the funds of the Association, such appropriations toward the work of the sections as the fund may permit.

Section 3. Sections shall be represented on the assembly of delegates and on the executive board of the Association by their chairmen. The section of college clubs shall be represented on both bodies by its president.

Section 4. Groups of members having some common interest not provided for in existing sections may hold meetings at the time and place of the annual meeting of the Association subject to the approval of the executive board. After three such meetings the group may petition the executive board for admission as a regular section of the Association.

Article VIII

units

Section 1. State presidents' and councilors' unit of the AHEA. The president and one councilor of each affiliated state home economics association shall constitute a unit of the Association. This group shall have its own standing rules developed in harmony with the constitution and bylaws of the American Home Economics Association and approved by the executive board of the Association.

Section 2. The purpose of this unit shall be to promote the AHEA program of work in the state associations; to coordinate the activities of the state associations with the AHEA; to interchange ideas regarding programs and activities which will assist in strengthening state associations; to work together for better leadership in state associations; and to make recommendations on matters of special interest in order that the chairman of the unit can function more effectively as a representative of the state associations on the executive board and the executive committee.

Article IX

ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES

There shall be a meeting of the assembly of delegates at the time of the annual meeting of the Association. The purposes of this meeting shall be to (1) receive and act upon the report of the election committee; (2) receive and act upon the reports of the elected officers, the board of trustees, the executive board, the units, sections, and committees of the Association; (3) adopt an annual budget, a program of work, and related programs; (4) act upon revision of the constitution and bylaws; (5) adopt resolutions; and (6) transact such other business as may properly come before the assembly of delegates.

Duly accredited representation from at least two-thirds of the affiliated state associations shall constitute a quorum.

Article X

FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the American Home Economics Association shall be from August 1 through July 31.

Article XI

AMENDMENTS

These bylaws may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the assembly of delegates present and voting at any annual meeting of the assembly of delegates provided that notice is given by mail or through the official organ of the Association to all members at least three months previous to the meeting at which it is to be voted on.

Article XII

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Robert's Rules of Order, Revised shall govern this Association in all cases to which they are applicable, subject to such rules as have been or may be adopted.

State Membership in the Assembly of Delegates

Revisions in the Constitution and Bylaws of the American Home Economics Association adopted in June 1958 and included in the text above provide for the establishment of an assembly of delegates with delegates from the state home economics associations on the basis of state membership. The following list of states shows the total number of members as of July 31, 1958, and the number of delegates that each state shall have in the AHEA assembly of delegates at the 1959 annual meeting. Each state shall decide how its delegates and their alternates are to be selected. The assembly of delegates will also include the president and one councilor from each state association and other delegates as specified in the AHEA Constitution.

State	Individual Members	Delegates	State	Individual Members	Delegates
Alabama	364	4	Nebraska	338	4
Arizona	192	2	Nevada	66	1
Arkansas	331	3	New Hampshire	111	1
California	1616	16	New Jersey	503	5
Colorado	232	3	New Mexico	158	2
Connecticut	279	3	New York	1599	16
Delaware	112	1	North Carolina	863	9
District of Columbia	337	4	North Dakota	211	2
Florida	396	4	Ohio	1031	10
Georgia	398	4	Oklahoma	514	5
Hawaii	86	1	Oregon	302	3
Idaho	168	2	Pennsylvania	1075	11
Illinois	1139	11	Puerto Rico	24	1
Indiana	871	9	Rhode Island	104	1
Iowa	770	8	South Carolina	120	1
Kansas	618	6	South Dakota	174	2
Kentucky	601	6	Tennessee	596	6
Louisiana	529	5	Texas	911	9
Maine	121	1	Utah	225	2
Maryland	331	3	Vermont	90	1
Massachusetts	409	4	Virginia	519	5
Michigan	773	8	Washington	394	4
Minnesota	721	7	West Virginia	222	2
Mississippi	407	4	Wisconsin	627	6
Missouri	690	7	Wyoming	108	1
Montana	122	1	Members-at-large in U. S.	222	2

Officers and Committees—1958-59

OFFICERS AND GOVERNING BODIES

Asterisks designate persons newly appointed or elected

Elected Officers

President, * Olga P. Brucher, College of Home Economics, University of Rhode Island, Kingston

Vice-Presidents, Elizabeth Dyar, College of Home Economics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins

Laura W. Drummond, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, New York

* Helen R. LeBaron, Division of Home Economics, Mackay Hall, Iowa State College, Ames

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Siegert Lyle, National Institute of Drycleaning, Inc., 909 Burlington Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland

Treasurer, * Mrs. Florence W. Low, Department of Home Economics, Texas A & M College System, College Station

Board of Trustees

Elected Officers of the Association
Executive Secretary †

Assembly of Delegates

Elected Officers of the Association and President-elect
Chairmen of Sections and President of College Clubs Section
Chairmen of Standing and Program Committees
President and One State Councilor of Each Affiliated State Home Economics Association
Past Presidents of the Association
One Delegate and One Alternate for Each 100 Members of Each Affiliated State Home Economics Association
One Delegate and One Alternate for Each 100 Members-at-large
Salaried Officers of the Association †

† Without vote

State Presidents' and Councilors' Unit of the AHEA

Chairman, * Eunice E. Herald, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo

Chairman-elect, *Mrs. Helen Y. White, 609 South Armour Drive, Wichita 18, Kansas

Secretary, * Rhea Keeler, 303 Foods and Nutrition Building, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Executive Board

Elected Officers of the Association
Chairmen of Subject-Matter Sections and Professional Sections
President of the Section of College Clubs
Chairman of the State Presidents' and Councilors' Unit (* Eunice E. Herald)
Executive Secretary †
Editor of Publications †
Business Manager †
Field Secretary †

Executive Committee

Elected Officers of the Association
One Section Chairman (* Margaret L. Brew)
Chairman of the State Presidents' and Councilors' Unit (* Eunice E. Herald)
Executive Secretary †
Editor of Publications †
Business Manager †
Field Secretary †

Headquarters Staff Officers

1600 Twentieth Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

Executive Secretary, Mildred Horton
Editor of Publications, Mrs. Mary Hawkins
Field Secretary, Betty Ruth Joyce
Business Manager, Mrs. Elizabeth Mount

SUBJECT-MATTER SECTIONS

Art

Chairman, Helen Ludwig, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul
‡ 2428 Seabury Avenue, Minneapolis 6, Minnesota

Chairman-elect, *Mrs. Agnes O. Leindorff, School of Home Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Gertrude Bryce Keeler, 710 Park Lane, Santa Ana, California

Secretary, * Neva Petersen, Iowa State College, Ames
‡ 203 Campus, Ames, Iowa

Family Economics–Home Management

Chairman, Margaret L. Brew, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca

Chairman-elect, * Alice C. Thorpe, 401 Home Economics Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing

Vice-Chairman, Virginia Britton, Pennsylvania State University, University Park

Secretary, * Janet M. Wilson, School of Home Economics, Kansas State College, Manhattan

‡ Preferred mailing address

Family Relations and Child Development

Chairman, Bernice D. Borgman, College of Home Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing
‡ 419 Park Lane, East Lansing, Michigan

Chairman-elect, * Winona L. Morgan, College of Home Economics, Pennsylvania State University, University Park

Vice-Chairman, Leta Moore, Extension Service, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater
‡ 606 Monroe Avenue, Stillwater, Oklahoma

Secretary, * Ruth I. Cooper, 117 Gwynn Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia

Food and Nutrition

Chairman, Margaret L. Fincke, School of Home Economics, Oregon State College, Corvallis

Chairman-elect, * Wilma Brewer, Division of Home Economics, Iowa State College, Ames

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Laura J. Harper, Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg

Secretary, * Pauline C. Paul, Department of Home Economics, University of California, Davis

Housing and Household Equipment

Chairman, Ruth Sheldon, Washington Gas Light Company, 1100 H Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.
Chairman-elect, • Lydia Inman, Division of Home Economics, Iowa State College, Ames
Vice-Chairman, Avis M. Woolrich, Institute of Home Economics, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.
‡ 3504 Woodridge Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland
Secretary, • Mary B. Settle, Agricultural Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg

Textiles and Clothing

Chairman, A. Elizabeth Armstrong, College of Home Economics, Pennsylvania State University, University Park
‡ Hamilton Court Apartment, 210 E. Hamilton, State College, Pennsylvania
Chairman-elect, • Lois Gilmore, Campbell Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus 10
Vice-Chairman, Catherine M. Doerr, Temple University, Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania
Secretary, • Mrs. Helen K. Staley, School of Home Economics, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

PROFESSIONAL SECTIONS

Colleges and Universities

Chairman, • Mrs. Ruth C. Hall, School of Home Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson
Vice-Chairman, • Phyllis C. Scholl, Flint Junior College, Flint 3, Michigan
Secretary, Mrs. Emma M. B. Whiteford, Department of Home Economics Education, Florida State University, Tallahassee
‡ 1313 Dillard, Tallahassee, Florida

Elementary, Secondary, and Adult Education

Chairman, • Mrs. Ruth McRae Carlson, District of Columbia Public Schools, Room 262, 35th and R Streets, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.
Vice-Chairman, • Isabella F. McQuesten, Home Economics Education Department, Oregon State College, Corvallis
Secretary, Johnnie Nell Ray, Department of Home Economics, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware
‡ 35 Oak Hill, Delaware, Ohio

Extension Service

Chairman, • Mrs. Alice M. King, Extension Service, Agricultural Hall, University of Delaware, Newark
Vice-Chairman, • Martha I. Cullop, Agricultural Extension Service of Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana
‡ 127 Sylvia Street, West Lafayette, Indiana
Secretary, Mrs. Rogenia G. Trotter, Louisiana Extension Service, University Station, Baton Rouge 3

Home Economics in Institution Administration

Chairman, • Jane Hartman, Connecticut Hospital Association, 160 St. Ronan Street, New Haven 11, Connecticut
Vice-Chairman, • Elizabeth Goodman, 807 N. E. Broadway, Minneapolis 13, Minnesota
Secretary, Aline Courtney, H. Fletcher Brown Vocational High School, Wilmington 4, Delaware
‡ 1329 Linden Street, Wilmington 4, Delaware

‡ Preferred mailing address

Home Economists in Business

Chairman, • Verna McCallum, 941 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis 6, Indiana
Vice-Chairman, • Genevieve Allen, 625 Dooly Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah
Secretary, Dorcas L. Bates, Campbell Soup Company, Memorial Avenue, Camden 1, New Jersey

Home Economists in Homemaking

Chairman, • Mrs. Jean S. Taylor, 706 North Frederick Street, Arlington 3, Virginia
Vice-Chairman, • Mrs. Gladys F. S. Clark, 1354 Wyandotte Road, Columbus 12, Ohio
Secretary, Mrs. Katherine B. Stone, 4421 Briarfield Road, Columbia, South Carolina

Research

Chairman, • Sara Blackwell, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca
Vice-Chairman, • Mrs. Ruth R. Honey, College of Home Economics, Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Secretary, Grayce E. Goertz, School of Home Economics, Kansas State College, Manhattan

Social Welfare and Public Health

Chairman, • Doris Lauber, District Health Office #2, Macon, Missouri
Vice-Chairman, • Gertrude Lotwin, Department of Institutions and Agencies, 148 West State Street, Trenton 7, New Jersey
Secretary, Cornelia Dunphy, Bureau of Public Assistance, USDHEW, Washington 25, D. C.
‡ 809 North Wayne Street, Arlington 1, Virginia

College Clubs

President, • Carol Lynn Auringer, Iowa State College, Ames
First Vice-President, • Shirley Lambert, Keene Teachers College, Keene, New Hampshire
Second Vice-President, • Janice Quin Kelly, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus
Secretary, • Patricia Gaye Newton, Hughes Hall, University of California, Davis

COMMITTEES

The addresses of committee members show their professional connections except where a home address was designated as the preferred.

Abbreviations: BL, designated in bylaws; EB or P, appointed by the executive board or president; C, recommended by committee on committees to the assembly of delegates.

Asterisks designate persons newly appointed or elected. Numbers in parentheses indicate number of years the member will serve on the committee, as of August 1, 1958.

I. STANDING COMMITTEES

The committees below are grouped together as standing committees because they are concerned with the ongoing business of the Association.

Awards (C)

Helen A. Hunscher (1), Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio, **Chairman*
*Mina Lamb (3), Texas Technological College, Lubbock
Mrs. Anna Light Smith (2), Pettee Hall, University of New Hampshire, Durham
Janice M. Smith (1), University of Illinois, Urbana
1310 Grandview Drive, Champaign, Illinois‡
*Mary Speirs (3), University of Georgia, Athens
*Clara A. Storvick (3), Oregon State College, Corvallis

College Clubs, Advisory on (EB-BL)

*Gladys Gilbert (1), Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, **Chairman*
Parkhurst Apartments #D, Milledgeville, Georgia ‡
*Mrs. Verna J. Hitchcock (3), University of Wyoming, Laramie
Margaret E. Raffington (1), Kansas State College, Manhattan
*Mary Jane Strattner (3), University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Committees (EB-BL)

Laura W. Drummond (1), Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, New York, **Chairman*
Winifred Eastwood (1), Extension Division of Home Economics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Helen Hallbert (1), General Mills, 9200 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Julia J. Ksionzyk (2), State Teachers College, Farmington, Maine
91 Main Street, Farmington, Maine ‡
*Lottie More (3), 510 State Office Building, Denver, Colorado
*Florence M. Reiff (3), Wilmington Board of Education, 511 West 8th Street, Wilmington 1, Delaware
*Henrietta M. Thompson (3), University of Alabama, Box 1983, University
Olga P. Brucher, President
Helen R. LeBaron, a Vice-President

Constitution and Bylaws (EB-BL)

*Bonnie Cox (3), Extension Service, College Station, Texas, **Chairman*
*Elizabeth S. Carmichael (3), Drawer 2987, University, Alabama
Lydia Cooley (1), Procter and Gamble, Cincinnati 17, Ohio
Grace E. DeLong (2), State College Station, Fargo, North Dakota
*Catherine J. Personius (3), New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca
Lela A. Tomlinson (1), State Department of Education, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana

‡ Preferred mailing address

Election (EB-BL)

Mrs. Laurel D. Cook (1), 5403 Bradley Boulevard, Bethesda 14, Maryland, **Chairman*
*Mrs. Velma E. Harwood (2), 5156 37th Street, North, Arlington, Virginia, **Vice-Chairman*

Federal Research Related to Home Economics (EB or P)

Ruth L. Bonde, 314 Fisk Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, *Chairman*
Mrs. Luise K. Addiss, Community Service Society, 105 East 22d Street, New York 10, New York
Helen Canoyer, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca
Jessie W. Harris, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina
Grace Henderson, Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Ellen LeNoir, Knapp Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3
Lelia Massey, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware
123½ North Franklin Street, Delaware, Ohio‡
Marion W. Spidle, Smith Hall, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn
*Pearl Swanson, MacKay Hall, Iowa State College, Ames
Mrs. Kathryn V. Burns, Special Assistant to the Committee, University of Illinois, Urbana
1108 South Busey, Urbana, Illinois ‡
Olga P. Brucher, President of the Association
Mildred Horton, Executive Secretary

Fellowship Awards (C)

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Crandall (1), University of Rhode Island, Kingston, **Chairman*
Ruth D. Noer (1), West Virginia University, Morgantown
Blanche Portwood (2), Box 3007 State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
*Margaret L. Ross (3), Simmons College, Boston 15, Massachusetts
*Katharine Roy (3), Montana State College, Bozeman
*Louise A. Stedman (3), University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

Membership Credentials (EB-BL)

*Helen R. LeBaron (1), Iowa State College, Ames, **Chairman*
*A. Fern Jackson (2), State University Technical Institute, Morrisville, New York
*Mrs. Billie LeSueur (3), KOOK-TV, Billings, Montana
14 Valley Drive, Billings, Montana ‡
*Eddye Ross (3), Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, University of Georgia, Athens
Waneta Wittler (2), Agricultural Extension Service, University of Nevada, Reno

Nominating (BL-Elected by Ballot)

Alma Keys (1), 1307 Schiller Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas, **Chairman*

Florence McKinney (1), Home Economics Building, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska

*Ruthanna Russel (2), Future Homemakers of America, Office of Education, USDHEW, Washington 25, D. C.

*Dorothy D. Scott (2), Ohio State University, Columbus 10

Helen Thackeray (1), General Foods Corporation, 250 North Street, White Plains, New York

Philosophy and Objectives of Home Economics (EB or P)

Dorothy D. Scott, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, **Chairman*

Beulah I. Coon, Home Economics Education Branch, Office of Education, USDHEW, Washington 25, D. C.

Mrs. Ercel Eppright, Iowa State College, Ames

Mrs. Regina Frisbie, Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan

Marjorie M. Heseltine, Children's Bureau, USDHEW, Washington 25, D. C.

Edna A. Hill, University of Kansas, Lawrence

Mildred N. Jordan, Box 517, Virginia State College, Petersburg

Flemmie P. Kittrell, Howard University, Washington 1, D. C.

Day Monroe, 2311 West 17th Street, Topeka, Kansas

Beatrice Paolucci, Michigan State University, East Lansing

Frances Scudder, Federal Extension Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Mrs. Eva W. Scully, 400 Arizona State Building, Phoenix, Arizona

Irwin Sperry, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

Mrs. Margaret Suydam, 515 Briarcliff Road, Montgomery, Alabama

Olga P. Brucher, President of the Association

Mildred Horton, Executive Secretary

Program-of-Work (EB-BL)

*Helen R. LeBaron (1), Iowa State College, Ames, **Chairman*

Margaret L. Brew (1), Representative of Section Chairmen on Executive Committee, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca

Laura W. Drummond (1), an AHEA Vice-President, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, New York

*Elizabeth Graddy (3), College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey

*Eunice E. Herald (1), Chairman of State Presidents' and Councilors' Unit, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo

*Julia Hunter (3), Lone Star Gas Company, Dallas 1, Texas

*Ann Krost (3), 807 N. E. Broadway, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Olga P. Brucher, President of the Association

Mildred Horton, Executive Secretary

Publications and Advertising, Advisory for (EB-BL)

Florence Fallgatter (1), 2122 Greeley, Ames, Iowa, **Chairman*

Policies

Dena C. Cederquist (1), Michigan State University, East Lansing

Mrs. Frances Clinton Hall (2), 6631 N. E. Sacramento, Portland 13, Oregon

Jessie McQueen (2), American Gas Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York

*Kathryn Philson (3), Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Smith Hall, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn

*Russell C. Smart (3), University of Rhode Island, Kingston

Olga P. Brucher, President of the Association

Mildred Horton, Executive Secretary

Technical

*Ruth M. Beard (3), Campbell Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus 10
417 West 8th Avenue, Columbus 1, Ohio ‡

Frederica B. Carleton (1), Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York
1600 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse 3, New York ‡

*Helen Cate (3), Florida State University, Tallahassee

Mrs. Elizabeth Crandall (2), University of Rhode Island, Kingston

Suzanne Davison (1), University of Minnesota, St. Paul 8

Mary L. Dodds (2), Pennsylvania State University, University Park

*Viola K. Hansen (3), Experiment Station Building, Room 205, University of Kentucky, Lexington

Mrs. Louise Park Harmon (2), Montgomery Blair High School, Silver Spring, Maryland
1010 Strout Street, Silver Spring, Maryland ‡

*E. Elizabeth Hester (3), Pennsylvania State University, University Park

*Mrs. Doretta S. Hoffman (3), Kansas State College, Manhattan

*Leone Kell (3), Kansas State College, Manhattan

Carolyn W. Leh (2), Laurel Special School, Laurel, Delaware
Box 106, Sharptown, Maryland ‡

*Helen E. McCullough (3), University of Illinois, Urbana

Pauline Murrah (1), Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York
Box 476, Armonk, New York ‡

*Florence E. Petzel (3), Oregon State College, Corvallis

*Blaine Porter (3), College of Family Living, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

Mrs. Katherine H. Read (1), Oregon State College, Corvallis

*Mildred M. Reynolds (3), Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana

Dorothy Steel (2), Oklahoma State University, Stillwater

Gladys E. Vail (2), Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

*Margaret Warning (3), Iowa State College, Ames

*Mary Lois Williamson (3), State Department of Education, State Office Building, Frankfort, Kentucky

‡ Preferred mailing address

II. ANNUAL MEETING COMMITTEES

The committees below are appointed to carry out certain assignments in connection with the annual meeting of the Association.

Local Arrangements for 1959 Annual Meeting (EB or P)

*Florence Beatty, Milwaukee Public Schools, 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin, **Chairman*

*Isabelle Scholl, Milwaukee Vocational & Adult School, 1015 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin, **Vice-Chairman*

Program for 1959 Annual Meeting (EB or P)

Elizabeth Dyar (1), Colorado State University, Fort Collins, **Chairman*

*Margaret L. Brew (1), New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca

*Mrs. Elaine Cook Charman (2), Colorado State University, Fort Collins

*Laura W. Drummond (2) Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, New York

*Mrs. Helen Hallbert (1), General Mills, Inc., 9200 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis 26, Minnesota

*Eunice E. Herald (1), Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo

(*Continued in column 2*)

Program for 1959 Annual Meeting (Continued)

*Dorothy D. Scott (1), Ohio State University, Columbus 10

*Mrs. Mary Mark Sturm (1), 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois

Rita L. Youmans (1), University of Wisconsin, Madison 6

*Frances Zuill (1), 119 Home Economics Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6

Olga P. Brucher, President of the Association

Mildred Horton, AHEA Executive Secretary

Resolutions at the 1959 Annual Meeting (C)

Genevieve Allen (1), Dairy Council of Utah, 625 Dooly Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah, **Chairman*

*Ardenia Chapman (3), Drexel Institute of Technology, 32d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

*Mrs. Thelma E. Porter (3), Michigan State University, East Lansing

Mary F. Shoffner (1), Agricultural Extension Service, Georgetown, Delaware
11 North Race Street, Georgetown, Delaware ‡

III. PROGRAM COMMITTEES

The committees below are grouped together because their work is integrated into the work of the state associations as well as being keyed to the Association program of work.

AHEA Public Relations (EB or P)

Rosalind C. Lifquist (2), Marketing Research Division, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., **Chairman*
1727 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.‡

Eloise Davison (2), Gallows Hill Road, West Redding, Connecticut

Beatrice Donaldson (1), University of Wisconsin, Madison 6

Frances M. Hettler (1), South Dakota State College, College Station, Brookings

Mrs. Alice M. King (2), Extension Service, Agricultural Hall, University of Delaware, Newark

Mrs. Dorothy M. Schnell (2), Bureau of Homemaking Education, 721 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14, California

Helen Wolcott (2), McCann-Erickson, Inc., 318 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois

Olga P. Brucher, President of the Association

Mildred Horton, Executive Secretary

Mrs. Mary Hawkins, Editor of Publications

Consumer Interests (C)

Dorothy M. Sherrill (1), Oregon State College Extension Service, 1426 S. W. 12th Avenue, Portland 1, **Chairman*

*Mrs. Gwendolyne Clyatt (3), 608 County Court House, Houston 2, Texas

*Mrs. Lelia Easson (3), Office of Distribution, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.
6134 11th Road North, Arlington 5, Virginia ‡

(*Continued in column 2*)

‡ Preferred mailing address

Consumer Interests (Continued)

*Marjorie East (3), Pennsylvania State University, University Park

*Mildred Haberly (3), University of Idaho, Moscow

Emma G. Holmes (1), Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.
(Liaison with family economics–home management section)

*Earl C McCracken (3), Institute of Home Economics, Clothing and Housing Research Division, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Mrs. Agnes Reasor Olmstead (2), Colonial Stores, Inc., P. O. Box 4358, Atlanta, Georgia

*Mrs. Frances Reis Quinn (3), University of California, 115 Giannini Hall, Berkeley 4

Lucille Rea (1), Simplicity Pattern Company, 200 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York

Mrs. Lucille Williamson (3), New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca (liaison with American Standards Association)

*Ilse H. Wolf (3), Oklahoma State University, Stillwater

Health and Home Safety (C)

Blanche Tansil (2), University of Mississippi, University, **Chairman*

Frances Champion (1), State Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida

Sarah Miner (1), Western Illinois University, Macomb

Floride Moore (1), Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, New York

Mrs. Elsie Wells Russell (1), 111 East First Street, Room 406, Los Angeles 12, California

International (C)

Helen S. Mitchell (1), University of Massachusetts, Amherst, **Chairman* (liaison with Omicron Nu)

Marion H. Steele, AHEA Headquarters, 1600 Twentieth Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C., *Secretary*

*Sadye F. Adelson (3), Institute of Home Economics, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.
2121 Virginia Avenue, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.‡

*Mrs. Rebecca S. Gifford (3), 930 California Drive, Fayetteville, Arkansas (liaison with Phi Upsilon Omicron)

*Agnes W. Gorse (3), Bulkeley High School, Hartford 6, Connecticut

Mrs. Allie Miller Holley (1), Howard High School, 13th and French Streets, Wilmington 1, Delaware
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*Kathleen Rhodes (3), New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca
(*Continued in column 2*)

International (Continued)

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Patricia A. Tripple (2), University of Nevada, Reno

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Emily B. Person (1), Washington High School, Washington, North Carolina

IV. AFFILIATIONS (EB or P)

The AHEA is affiliated with the following groups:

American Association for the Advancement of Science

Milicent Hathaway (1), Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., *Representative*

Mrs. Thelma E. Porter (2), College of Home Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, *Alternate*

American Council on Education

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Council of National Organizations of the Adult Education Association of the United States

Margaret Alexander (1), Home Economics Education Branch, Office of Education, USDHEW, Washington 25, D. C.

Educational Press Association of America

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National Association of Exhibit Managers

Mrs. Elizabeth Mount, AHEA Headquarters

National Conference on Social Welfare

*Martha Rogin (3), Office of the Consultant on Services for the Aged, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, 80-45 Winchester Boulevard, Queens Village 27, New York, **Representative*
235 East 22d Street, New York 10, New York ‡

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Mrs. Mildred T. Tate (2), Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia
Blacksburg, Virginia‡

National Health Council

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Participation of the United States in the FAO of the United Nations

Mildred Horton, Executive Secretary, *Adviser*

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Mrs. E. Irving Manger, 810 Chalfonte Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, *Alternate*
Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, 6205 Twenty-seventh Street, North, Arlington, Virginia
Mildred Horton, AHEA Headquarters

V. CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS (EB or P)

The Association co-operates with the following organizations through joint committees, official representatives of the Association or its subdivisions, or informally by staff contacts and occasional reports in the JOURNAL.

Coordinating Committee on Collegiate Problems of Teacher Education

Beulah I. Coon (2), Home Economics Education Branch, Office of Education, USDHEW, Washington 25, D. C.
Muriel G. McFarland (2), Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

Coordinating Council of the Elementary, Secondary, and Adult Education Section of AHEA, the Home Economics Division of AVA, and the Home Economics Department of NEA

Susan M. Burson (1), Eastern Michigan College, Ypsilanti
°Mrs. Ruth M. Carlson (3), 3702 Reno Road, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Future Homemakers of America, Advisory Board of the

Mrs. Marion S. Barclay (1), P. O. Box 3408, Tampa, Florida
Betty Ruth Joyce, AHEA Headquarters

‡Preferred mailing address

National Project in Agricultural Communications

Lelia Massey, Steering Committee, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware
123½ North Franklin Street, Delaware, Ohio‡
Pauline Keeney, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro
Mrs. Alice M. King, Extension Service, Agricultural Hall, University of Delaware, Newark
Jeanne Paris, Swift and Company, Chicago 40, Illinois
Miriam Scholl, Oregon State College, Corvallis

School Lunch,
Joint Advisory Committee of AHEA, ADA, and ASFSI on

Mildred Bonnell (2), Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana

In addition to the above, the Association co-operates with the (1) **Association for Childhood Education International,** (2) **Civil Defense Administration,** (3) **National Safety Council,** and (4) government agencies with related interests.

AHEA's Future Annual Meetings

1959—June 23 to 26—Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1960—June 28 to July 1—Denver, Colorado
1961—June 27 to 30—Cleveland, Ohio
1962—June 26 to 29—Miami Beach, Florida

Junior Homemaking. By EVELYN G. JONES and HELEN A. BURNHAM. Chicago: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1958, 388 pp., $3.72.

This book represents the co-operative effort of two well-known educators and authors in the fields of home economics and guidance. Familiarity of the authors with the psychological, physiological, and spiritual development and needs of teen-age girls and how these can be met in homemaking education is evident throughout the book.

Junior Homemaking has been written for use in introductory home economics courses in seventh and eighth grades, in junior high schools, or in the first year of high school.

The book provides for a realistic family-centered course based on the needs and interests of teen-age girls and in which they are helped to understand themselves in relation to their families. Recognition is given to the changing and less formal patterns of family living, the use of processed and prepared food, the simplified methods of clothing construction, the buying of ready-to-wear clothing. The spiritual values inherent in so many activities in homemaking are given particular emphasis and significance.

The text has many possibilities for use. It may be the basis for a general homemaking or home living course or for separate courses in foods and clothing classes as they are taught in some school systems. Units may be used separately or in combinations adapted to the best interests of the students according to their developmental needs. Therefore, certain units may have greater usefulness in different grade levels. For instance, because eighth grade girls do more baby sitting than do girls in other grades, it would seem logical to have Unit 7, which is called "Are You a Big Sister?" and is concerned with child care and baby sitting, early in the eighth grade.

Each unit concludes with suggestions for experiences and further activities both at school and at home. Books listed in "You will like to read" will encourage the student to read further on the subject. There is also an objective test on the subject matter and vocabulary. Many unique devices are suggested for bulletin board displays; classroom organization; home, school, and personal management; exhibits; demonstrations; sharing with family and others.

The book is profusely illustrated and has a bibliography of films and filmstrips correlated with each unit.

This book may be used as a text or as a reference book; the vocabulary is within the scope of the age group for which it is intended. Many units may be used in the guidance program.—AGNES G. BARRY, *Edison High School, San Jose, California.*

Working with Student Teachers. By FLORENCE B. STRATEMEYER and MARGARET LINDSEY. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1958, 502 pp., $4.75.

This book is written by two authorities primarily for co-operating (supervising) teachers in both on- and off-campus teacher-training centers. However, college teacher educators will find in it much that is helpful; and for graduate courses in supervision, the book offers well-organized and stimulating materials.

The philosophy underlying the content seems to be one acceptable to most teacher educators in home economics. The principles developed are applicable to any area of subject matter, although the many illustrations are largely from academic areas and particularly focused upon the elementary level. One unique contribution of this volume is Part I, where the authors interpret the setting of modern teacher education. Goals, different types of programs, analysis of college students as learners, and administrative interrelationships are presented in a broad yet concrete fashion. Part II contains 11 chapters which deal directly with the usual responsibilities in guiding student teachers and with techniques for carrying out these.

The style is concise and readable, with much of the content approaching outline form instead of extensive discussion. Curiously enough, the volume boasts not a single bibliography, and only a very few references appear in footnotes. Perhaps the authors decided that additional references would tend to frustrate busy co-operating teachers. Obviously, for most teacher educators and for graduate classes, supplementary bibliographies would be necessary.—LETITIA WALSH, *University of Illinois.*

Homemaking for Teen-Agers, Book 2. By IRENE E. MCDERMOTT and FLORENCE W. NICHOLAS. Peoria, Illinois: Chas. A. Bennett Co., Inc., 1958, 703 pp., $4.96.

Not only is this book new but it is timely also. Interesting, pleasing, and well organized, it contains up-to-the-minute, excellent, and often delightful illustrations that are likely to have high pupil appeal. It is a continuation from Book 1 in

Check this list
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your September courses

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

JUNIOR HOMEMAKING
by Jones and Burnham

HIGH SCHOOL

LEARNING ABOUT CHILDREN
by Shuey-Woods-Young

MANAGEMENT FOR YOU
by Fitzsimmons-White

COLLEGE

FAMILY DEVELOPMENT
by Duvall

TEXTILE FIBERS AND THEIR USE—6th Edition—*by* Hess

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the series, so written as to appeal to older teen-agers and so planned that the book may be used equally well by sections or in its entirety.

Well-indexed, equipped with complete, easy-to-use charts, and including lists of other publications and visual aids, *Homemaking for Teen-Agers* should be a time-saving source of information. Popular in its appeal, clearly written, this book emphasizes management in homemaking, especially in the carrying on of housekeeping tasks, in wardrobe planning, in personal and family spending, and in meal planning. It includes many suggestions for learning experiences which might be a challenge to pupils as well as a boon to a busy teacher.

A reflection of the authors' own philosophies regarding the importance of desirable personal and family relationships is evident in several sections.

Miss McDermott has, as a background for understanding the needs of young people, experience as director of home economics education in the Pittsburgh Public Schools; Mrs. Nicholas has the opportunity of knowing the practical approach through her own experience as a homemaker.

Concise, information-packed, and in keeping with the theories of other authors, the book gives a greatly varied amount of specific detail, including some materials which are usually difficult to find in one place.

If you are a teacher of adolescents and looking for a new homemaking book, you would do well to consider *Homemaking for Teen-Agers* as a possibility.—BLANCHE MILLER, *Iowa State College.*

The Psychology of Early Childhood. By CATHERINE LANDRETH. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1958, 412 pp., $6.50 (text), $8.75 (trade).

This *Psychology of Early Childhood* is both scientific and practical in its approach to child development from conception through the early years. The book reflects the broad knowledge, keen perception, and unusual insight of the experienced author, who is now professor of child psychology and director of the Institute of Child Welfare Nursery School at the University of California.

Dr. Landreth has contributed to the field by her discriminating selection and organization of pertinent current research and her skill in brevity and clarity of presentation of data. Her chief contribution is her interpretation and application of the findings to normal experiences. Her philosophy is in accord with the trend of thought and the emerging point of view based upon a growing mass of research data. Her approach is a field approach in that it is an unbiased comprehensive survey of the inter-relationship of all aspects of development. Emphasis is placed on the biological and physiological basis for behavior, the role of maturation and learning, individual differences, and the effects of environmental factors. Personality is regarded as the product of the interaction of a unique individual and his particular environment.

The content of the book is organized under various aspects of development. The interrelatedness of all aspects of behavior is shown in the author's presentation. Provocative questions appear at the beginning of each chapter, and excellent reference lists follow. Films are suggested and more than 100 illustrations, charts, and tables are used.

Other specialists in this field will appreciate the comprehensive approach of the author and her capable handling of the material. It is an excellent basic text in child psychology, especially for students who plan to work with young children. Parents will find much helpful information on the development and behavior of children and practical implications for guidance and control in their important parental role. Those interested in research will find a discussion of the problems inherent in the study of human behavior and specific suggestions as to areas and types of research that need to be done.—RUTH D. MORLEY, *Alabama Polytechnic Institute.*

Sew Far, Sew Good! By PEGGY HOFFMAN. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1958, 125 pp., $3.50.

This book has been planned as an advanced sewing and styling guide for the teen-age and young adult seamstress who has mastered basic skills.

bouquet for TEACHER...

COMPLETE KITS UPON REQUEST

1. **USING CANNED FOODS.** How to buy and use canned foods; guide for meal planning; answers to common questions; menu suggestions.
2. **USING CANNED FOODS—CLASS AND HOME ACTIVITIES.** One copy for the teacher, with motivation suggestions.
3. **NEW INDUSTRY RESEARCH IN FOODS.** One copy for the teacher; research as applied to canned foods.
4. **HOW DESCRIPTIVE LABELS HELP CANNED FOODS SHOPPER.** A guide to efficient buying.
5. **CANNED FOOD TABLES.** One copy for the teacher; nutritive values; recommended daily dietary allowances; servings per unit for common can and jar sizes.
6. **CANNED FOOD BUYING GUIDE.** Wall chart, 24" x 37" in color, shows actual can sizes, approximate net weight and cup content of common cans and jars.

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The Food We Eat

(*Continued from page 513*)

times find these faddist books on the home economist's shelf and in her classroom. These books are often a mixture of science, half-truths, and flagrant misrepresentation of the facts; they promote fads and cults.

How can you tell whether a book is reliable or not? To be a "best seller" is no guarantee of authenticity. Read the book reviews carefully in the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS. If you are not absolutely certain about a book take time to check with your professional organization, state college, or state university home economics department. But do make sure that the books you use and that you recommend to others are reliable.

To keep up to date in the facts of nutrition, every home economist should attend professional meetings, take refresher courses, and *read*—but read wisely. Remember that nutrition is a science, and the home economist will look for scientific sources and not the popular sources of information. For your reading list use the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS, *the Journal of the American Dietetic Association, Nutrition Reviews* published by the Nutrition Foundation, *Borden's Review of Nutrition Research*, bulletins of the National Research Council, bulletins of the Institute of Home Economics of the USDA, and college textbooks by well-known authors.

If you feel that you have little time for reading then you might cut your list to just three working items:

1. "Recommended Dietary Allowances" 1958 edition, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. This bulletin gives the most recent nutrition information and references for all statements; it gives recommendations regarding all nutrients and how much is needed.
2. "Food for Fitness—A Daily Food Guide," Leaflet No. 424, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is the practical information on what to eat and what amounts of each food. It is a useful practical companion to the scientific material in the NRC bulletin.
3. "Food Facts Talk Back" by the American Dietetic Association, 620 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois. In this bulletin is a concise summary of the many fallacies and fads about food with the sound nutrition information that can be used to answer the faddist and provide the facts.

These three bulletins might well serve as the working basis for reliable nutrition information for every home economist.

One of the characteristics of the home economist is her sense of responsibility for what is happening to homes and families and the community. With this in mind there are some other steps that home economists will want to take to combat the food misinformation that is so often in the news.

What Can We as Home Economists Do?

1. **We can keep ourselves informed of the facts of nutrition by *reading* reliable journals and textbooks, attending refresher courses, and working for advanced degrees.**
2. **We can critically evaluate all we hear, or read in newspapers and magazines. It is not so much who said it, or just what they said, but *what is the experimental evidence* for the statement. Is it given as very generalized statements such as "doctors say" or "scientists report" or is it given from some recognized organization and quoted from well-planned, carefully controlled experiments carried out for a sufficiently long period of time?**
3. **We can stress the importance of the teaching of simple facts of nutrition in elementary and high schools.**
4. **We can contribute in our own local situations by helping libraries select and display reliable books on nutrition rather than the "best sellers" and faddist books.**
5. **We can make a specific contribution by speaking on local radio and TV and writing for local papers on the facts of nutrition. We have an exciting story to tell and one that can contribute to the health and well-being of families and individuals if we tell the well-verified story of the experiments that show the benefits from well-planned diets and which foods to choose.**
6. **As teachers we should make our educational program one that challenges the minds of our students, encourage our students to ask "why?" and to say "What is the experimental evidence"? Seek to develop judgment rather than memorizing of so-called facts; teach the difference between sound experimental data and opinion; encourage students to read not only with the eyes but with a critical, questioning mind. If you are not a formal classroom teacher, you still do much informal teaching. You still are a person of influence in your community and therefore should urge that this be the kind of educational program we should have in our schools.**
7. **When in doubt about nutrition items write and get the facts from some of the following sources: (a) the food and nutrition department of the School of Home Economics of your state college or university, (b) the nutrition specialist in the Extension Service of your state, (c) the Institute of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., (d) the American Dietetic Association, 620 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois, or (e) The Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois.**

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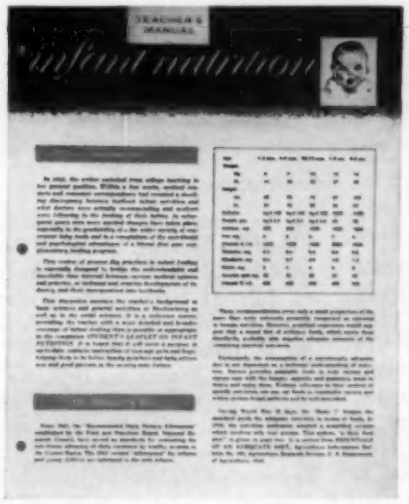
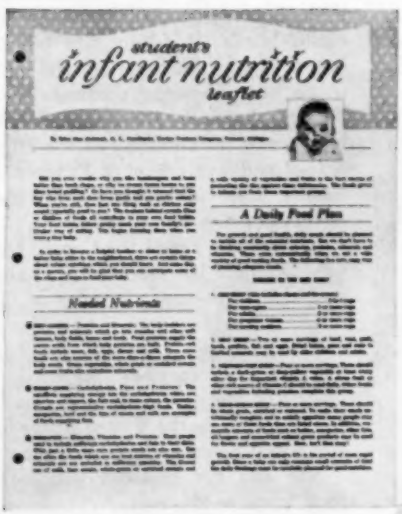
- Supplementary Foods
- Junior Foods
- Mealtime Psychology
- Feeding Techniques
- Advantages of Baby Foods





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- Foods for Toddlers
- Sample Menu Patterns
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BABY SITTING GUIDE

A comprehensive reference source on baby sitting, designed to aid students who baby sit. Subjects include:

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NEWS NOTES

GENERAL

The Board of Visitors of **Virginia Polytechnic Institute** at Blacksburg has authorized the formation of a School of Home Economics for VPI and **Radford College** and the employment of a dean of home economics. Frances Zuill of the University of Wisconsin, who is heading the committee of consultants, was invited to come to the VPI campus last spring to suggest how to proceed.

Frances Clinton of the Oregon Extension Service and an AHEA vice-president from 1952 to 1955, became Mrs. S. B. Hall in August. Mr. and Mrs. Hall will live at 6631 N.E. Sacramento, Portland 13, Oregon.

Jessie W. Harris, AHEA's 1942-44 president, is retiring in September as dean of the College of Home Economics at the University of Tennessee. During the 1958-59 academic year, however, she will serve as a home economics consultant on the faculty of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

At the Commencement on June 14 celebrating the Centennial of its founding, Iowa State College conferred an honorary Doctor of Science degree on **Florence Fallgatter,** head of the department of home economics education at the College from 1938 until her retirement this year. President of the AHEA from 1950 to 1952, Dr. Fallgatter is currently chairman of AHEA's advisory committee for publications and advertising.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Herbert, *McCall's* household equipment editor and AHEA's 1952-54 president, was honored on May 31 by her alma mater, Syracuse University, by the award of an Arents Medal for 1958. In presenting the award, University Chancellor Tolley said: "Because of your excellence in Home Economics and because of the rare facilities of mind and heart that are yours, Syracuse University is glad for the opportunity to honor you through this recognition."

Edna L. Skinner, dean emeritus of the School of Home Economics at the University of Massachusetts, where she also had served as dean of women, died in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on July 11 while visiting relatives. Since her retirement she had been living in Amherst, Massachusetts.

Prior to joining in 1919 the staff of the University (then the Massachusetts Agricultural College) Miss Skinner was head of the department of household science at James Millikin University and had previously taught at Teachers College, Columbia University, and at the University of California.

In recognition of her achievements, the University of Massachusetts in 1949 named its new home economics building Edna L. Skinner Hall.

A long-time member of the AHEA, Miss Skinner had held various offices in the Massachusetts Home Economics Association.

News of the death on May 24 of **Janette Kelley,** whose retirement as director of home service for General Mills in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was noted in the April 1958 JOURNAL, brought sorrow to her many friends the country over. The tribute to her by George Grim that appeared in the *Minneapolis Tribune* on May 26, the day memorial services for her were held at Westminster Church in Minneapolis, beautifully recalled her "relaxing friendliness . . . kindness and thoughtfulness . . . her expansive sense of humor—that all but camouflaged her competence."

Mrs. Annette Chase Dimock, a charter member of the AHEA, died in Bradford, Vermont, on May 5. She had taught foods and nutrition at Pratt Institute, Simmons College, Cornell University, the University of Vermont, and Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) and had been a member of the Vermont legislature. For nearly thirty years she wrote a weekly column for the *Burlington* (Vermont) *Free Press,* "Aunt Serena's Letters to Peggy."

Announcement was made in June of the retirement of **Irma H. Gross,** head of the department of home management and child development at Michigan State University since its founding in 1934. A pioneer in home management research, Dr. Gross is co-author of *Management for Modern Families.* Her successor on the University staff is **Dr. Alice C. Thorpe,** a full-time member of the faculty since 1955 and previously a part-time instructor.

Mrs. Lemo D. Rockwood, a member of the Cornell University staff since 1935, retired in June.

While serving as field worker in child development and parental education for the American Home Economics Association from 1932 to 1935, Dr. Rockwood worked with college and high school home economics teachers and with many organizations throughout the United States in the establishment of family life education. During this period she also wrote the pioneering textbooks *Living Together in the Family* and *Teaching Family Relationships in the High School* and was editor of *Pictures of Family Life,* all published by the AHEA but now out of print.

In 1935 she joined the Cornell faculty as family life extension specialist and in 1937 became a member of the resident teaching staff. She is co-author of *Youth, Marriage, and Parenthood* and in 1948 prepared a history of the development of family life education in the United States for the Social Science Research Council.

She and her husband will make their home in Hastings, Nebraska.

Also retiring from the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University in June were **Mrs. Dora W. Erway** and **Margaret Hutchins.**

Mrs. Erway joined the Cornell staff in 1921 as a member of the housing and design department. She has taught art and costume and interior design in five states, and her paintings, largely water colors, have been exhibited throughout the country. She formerly served on the advisory board of the JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS.

Dr. Hutchins has been head of the department of home economics education at Cornell since 1946. Prior to joining the faculty in 1935, she taught at Russell Sage College, Troy, New York; was supervisor of home economics for the Syracuse public schools; and, from 1928 to 1935 was home economics supervisor for the New York Education Department.

Dr. Selma F. Lippeatt, recently on the staff of the Home Economics Education Branch, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, assumed the post of dean of the College of Home Economics at the University of Maryland on August 1. She succeeds the late M. Marie Mount.

Dr. Floride Moore became head of the department of home and family life at Teachers College, Columbia University, on September 1. Since 1951 she had been professor of education in home economics and head of the department of education in home economics at the University of Georgia.

Iris Davenport, editor of the woman's department of *Farm and Ranch,* Nashville, Tennessee, and president of Phi Upsilon Omicron, was one of 11 persons throughout the country honored as "Friends of 4-H" during the 28th National 4-H Conference in Washington, D.C., from June 14 to 20.

INTERNATIONAL

After 45 years of service to home economics education in the public schools of the Philippines, **Elvessa Ann Stewart,** referred to as "a pillar of education," retired on July 25 to return to her native Nebraska.

Miss Stewart went to the Philippines in 1913 as a teacher on a two-year contract. Her first assignment was as a teacher of home economics and biology at Tuguegarao, Cagayan. She stayed there three years, then taught at Cebu for a semester, and in 1917 was transferred to the Philippine Normal School. In 1919 she was made chief of the home economics division of the bureau of public schools, a position she held until her retirement.

Clippings of recent feature articles about Miss Stewart in Manila papers that were sent to AHEA headquarters in July by Mrs. Carol Willis Moffet, who was then in Manila, bear out Mrs. Moffet's own praise of the "remarkable job" Miss Stewart has done. To quote Mrs. Moffet:

> She is much beloved here. Her colleagues cannot speak of her leaving without tears coming to their eyes. "She is like a mother to us all," a middle-aged woman who is one of her supervisors told me.

Miss Stewart was visiting schools in Mindanao at the time of Pearl Harbor. She hid in the hills at Dumaguete together with other Americans, but they later were forced to surrender and were imprisoned first at Dumaguete, then Bacolod, and in 1943 at Santo Tomas. Though she lost 65 pounds during her Santo Tomas imprisonment, Miss Stewart, thanks to vitamin B pills her Filipino friends managed to get to her, escaped the beri-beri that killed so many.

On retiring, Miss Stewart has the satisfaction of relinquishing her duties to "a fine group," to quote her, several of whom have studied in the States.

Nomiki Tsoukala, who as an AHEA scholarship student received her master's degree in 1952 at the University of Tennessee and subsequently became head of the home economics extension work in the Ministry of Agriculture in Greece, is serving also as consultant for rural home economics to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, which has headquarters in Paris. This service involves considerable travel for her in various European countries to study situations, make proposals, and organize training of personnel on an international basis.

FLASHES FROM OUR ADVERTISERS AND EXHIBITORS

Culligan, Inc. now has a frequency-period timer for its water softener that allows regeneration every day, every two days, or every three days. The usual seven-day timers used heretofore would not permit such frequencies because of the odd number of days in the week.

The Scott Paper Company has developed a cloth-like material called **Dura-Weve** said to combine the properties of cloth with the economy of paper. A special embossing process reportedly gives the material a nubby texture that looks and feels like cloth. It has an "inner lining" of rayon thread between two layers of double-ply paper. Dura-Weve has been fashioned into aprons, tablecloths, and baby bibs that can be used over and over again and then thrown away, thereby eliminating the fuss of washing and ironing.

Lamb will be spotlighted from September 15 through 30, when the first official **National Eat Lamb Week** is inaugurated by the American Sheep Producers Council whose headquarters are in Denver. The Council will emphasize that lamb is not just a seasonal but a year-around meat and that there are more cuts to lamb than just legs and chops.

Two additions to its Department of Home Economics Services staff have been announced by the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan. **Cynthia Scheer** of Dearborn, Michigan, formerly associate food editor of the Wheat Flour Institute in Chicago, will be primarily responsible for product information and use releases, food photography, and assistance on field assignments. Miss Scheer is a graduate of Michigan State University. **Mary Katherine Merkel,** a June 1958 graduate of Marygrove College in Detroit, will contribute in all areas of home economics services. While still a student she was employed as summer food service supervisor at University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Lawry's Italian Dressing Mix is the latest addition to Lawry's Foods line-up of salad mixes. With the simple addition of water, vinegar, and oil the dressing can be made quickly.

The Colgate-Palmolive Company has introduced **Coleo,** a new and specially formulated cleaner for hospital, clinical, medical, and industrial laboratories, which has been made to clean all kinds of glassware, instruments, and rubber, plastic, and enamel ware. In addition, the formulation is said to provide the best cleansing action for blood removal. Coleo dissolves readily, cleans thoroughly, and rinses freely according to Colgate-Palmolive. They recommend it also for use in food, chemical, pharmaceutical, and other industrial laboratories where rigid requirements of cleanliness are demanded.

Individual packets of **Aunt Jemima** buckwheat pancake mix for institutional use are available. The package contains sufficient mix for three pancakes, assuring portion control. Another recent product is steam table oats under the "Quaker" label. A new manufacturing process is said to make the product last longer when kept at serving temperatures.

The **Rit Division** of The Best Foods, Inc. has begun distribution of two new dyes said to be currently in highest demand for home decorating and fashions. The colors are charcoal grey and aqua. Luggage tan and peach have been removed to maintain Rit's trade-accepted 35-color range.

The **influence of stress on family health** is discussed in the new booklet *Stress* prepared by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, New York. The booklet gives a brief explanation of what stress is, its effect on the human body, and suggestions on learning to handle day-to-day tensions. Copies of the pamphlet are available in reasonable quantities at no charge.

According to the **American Can Company** the newest of the canned potables, filtered water, is being marketed in 12-ounce lithographed cans for the traveler, fisherman, or picnicker away from home base and a reliable source of drinking water.

A new line of frozen prepared specialities has just been introduced by **Stokely-Van Camp, Inc.** under the "Van Camp" label. Among the products are spinach loaf, tenderoni and cheese, chicken and noodle casserole, tenderoni and beef, chopped barbecued beef, potatoes au gratin, and creamed chicken and biscuits. The firm has also announced a "broadly expanded" line of frozen juice products. Grapefruit, orange grapefruit, grape juice, pink lemonade, and limeade are appearing under the "Stokely's Finest" and "Pictsweet" labels.

A simple, low cost pressure switch to control the water level in automatic washers and dishwashers has been developed by the Acro Division, **Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Company.** The switch is already being used in new **Maytag** washing machines to give housewives a three-level, pushbutton setting for light, medium, and full loads of wash.

Instant minced onion, packaged in a new laminated foil instead of glass jars, has been placed on the market by **The R. T. French Company.**

The newest product of **Talon, Inc.** is a zipper with a sewing guide line woven into the tape on both sides of the teeth and placed at just the right distance from the teeth to insure neat and accurate results. Called *Magic-Zip,* the zipper also features smaller and stronger teeth which are treated by a process said to retain the color without chipping throughout the life of any garment. The slider on the zipper is smaller in size and so closely fitted to the teeth that is is virtually impossible to catch fabric or thread in it, according to Talon.

"From Fiction to Fact," a new teaching guide on menstrual health, has been prepared to accompany "It's Natural—It's Normal," the student booklet by Tampax Incorporated, 161 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York. The teaching guide is supplied free with the booklets for students.

General Foods Kitchens
MONTHLY MEMO

How to add glamor to convenience foods!

The time to start teaching the young homemaker how to add imaginative touches is now —while she's in your classroom.

Simple Tricks Effective

The tricks that turn pleasant dishes into gourmet delights can be so simple. Add sautéed mushrooms to the Birds Eye Peas . . . a fancy sauce to the Jell-O Instant Pudding. Use your favorite Maxwell House Coffee in a gala way.

Why these convenience foods? Because they are brands you trust. General Foods brands.

The Reason for General Foods Kitchens

We test General Foods products—and other convenience foods. We suggest improvements. We work with recipes and packages. We make sure that the products of General Foods are a pleasure to fix, to serve and to eat.

And, of course, you fellow home economists have always been our pet "customers." Need some new recipes? Help with your teaching technics? Be sure to call on us.

IDEA! Try these delicious tricks with coffee

Instant Iced Coffee. Measure ¼ cup of Instant Maxwell House into pitcher. Add 2 cups cold water; stir to dissolve. Pour into 4 glasses half-filled with ice.

Shake-a-Mocha Pudding. Mix in shaker 1 tall can evaporated milk, ½ cup water, 1 tablespoon Instant Maxwell House, 1 pkg. Jell-O Instant Chocolate Pudding. Pour.

Viennese Café au Lait. Make double-strength Instant Maxwell House. Heat equal amount of milk. Pour together into cups. Top with whipped cream.

GENERAL FOODS KITCHENS

GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

We're sure you'll enjoy all our fine products including:

Maxwell House Coffee • Sanka Coffee • Jell-O Instant Pudding

GENERAL FOODS KITCHENS

Sara Hervey Watts finds the new Sucaryl bottle a decorative addition to buffet dining as well as more formal dinners. Sucaryl comes in solution and tablet form, and can be used almost any place you would normally use sugar.

Sucaryl® recipe for September

from the Kitchen of Sara Hervey Watts
Home Economics Consultant, Abbott Laboratories

Calorie-shy Coffee Ribbon Mold is a welcome guest at any dinner. A touch of tangy coffee flavor gives mouth-watering goodness to all three layers of this unusual coffee-flavored confection. When sweetened with Sucaryl, this creamy dessert has just 63 calories per serving compared to 135 calories (more than twice as many!) when made with sugar. *And you can't taste the difference!*

WEIGHT WATCHERS' COFFEE RIBBON MOLD

3 envelopes plain gelatin
¼ c. cold water
2 c. hot skim milk
3 eggs, separated
⅛ tsp. salt
2 c. strong coffee
2 tbsp. Sucaryl solution
1¼ tsp. vanilla

Soften gelatin in cold water. Add milk slowly to egg yolks in double boiler top; add salt, coffee. Cook 5 minutes. Remove from heat; stir in gelatin until dissolved. Let cool slightly. Beat egg whites until foamy; add Sucaryl and beat until stiff peaks form when beater is raised; add vanilla. Fold into custard mixture and pour into 6-cup mold. Chill until firm. Serves 8.

FREE! Calorie-saving recipes with Sucaryl.

32 pages of wonderful, kitchen-tested low-calorie recipes by Sara Hervey Watts. A treasure for everyone who is sensibly cutting calories, and for those who cannot use sugar. Contains clear, easy-to-follow instructions for using Sucaryl in cooking and baking.

Available at your drug store, or write ABBOTT LABORATORIES, NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, for ample quantities of this book, plus free Sucaryl samples.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

®Sucaryl—Non-Caloric Sweetener, Abbott